
TORONTO – GAC High Level Meeting
Monday, October 15, 2012 – 11:00 to 17:45
ICANN - Toronto, Canada

ICANN and the GAC: An Overview

Could we please ask everyone to take their seats, please, so we can get the meeting started.

MARTA MORGAN: Could we please ask -- I see most people have taken their seats. Could those behind us having their coffee please take their seats so we can get the meeting started.

HEATHER DRYDEN: Good morning, everyone, and welcome to what is the first high-level meeting that we have convened on the margins of ICANN. So it's really a pleasure for me as the Chair of the Governmental Advisory Committee, my name is Heather Dryden, to introduce the chair of our meetings today. So seated to my left is Marta Morgan who is the Assistant Deputy Minister at Industry Canada.

Marta has responsibilities for Internet governance issues, that includes ICANN as well as telecommunications policy in Canada, and also is responsible for the industry sector in the department. So manufacturing and these kinds of things.

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So with that, welcome again, and I will turn over to Marta to introduce the meeting and get us started.

So, please, Marta.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you, Heather. It's great to be here today, and I would like to first of all welcome you. I know a number of you have been here for a number of days already, and we're hoping the weather is just going to get better. Byron is taking care of that, though. Don't hold me accountable.

This is the first high-level meeting for senior officials taking place as part of the 45th meeting of ICANN, and we're very, very pleased to be able to host it here in Canada.

Our discussion today is centered around the theme of preserving and improving the multistakeholder model. And it's our hope that it will strengthen our collective understanding of how ICANN works and the various public-policy issues relating to coordination of the Internet's global Domain Name System.

ICANN's accountability and transparency review process recognized the value of a high-level meeting to complement the important work underway by the GAC. And this meeting provides us an opportunity to reaffirm the critical role that governments play in providing advice to the ICANN Board on public-policy issues as it relates to the secure and stable functioning of the Domain Name System.

I've had the pleasure of being able to meet with a number of you over the last 24 hours in preparation for this meeting, and I'd like to reflect a little bit on those meetings and on the comments that Fadi made this morning in the opening session.

He outlined a number of priorities for ICANN, and for him and his leadership. In particular, management foundations, internationalization, and evolution of the model. And I believe that these are very consistent with the priorities that many of you have expressed to me bilaterally and in the context of the GAC meetings.

So I hope that this will lay the foundation for a very fruitful discussion today among ourselves, and also with the ICANN Board later this afternoon.

This is -- I just want to go over a few meeting management things, and then walk through the agenda, and then I will introduce the guests for our first session.

So this is a meeting of senior officials rather than a regular meeting of the GAC. I've corresponded with a number of you to seek guidance on both your priorities for today's discussions, and I look forward to hearing from the senior officials who are here today.

Interpretation in the six U.N. languages plus Portuguese is available for the duration of our meetings, and the discussions will be transcribed. I see they're being transcribed right in front of me. There were some pretty funny ones in the plenary, so....



A chair's summary will be provided to outline the overarching points that come out of today's meetings, and this will be presented in the final portion of the program and circulated in written form thereafter to the Board and the ICANN community.

We have very tight timelines today. We have a really tight, packed schedule with a lot of people coming to speak and many of you who will want to speak. So I ask you to forgive me as I will try to manage this meeting quite firmly in terms of asking people to keep to their times, because if we don't do that, we won't have time at the end of each of our sessions to be able to have a good discussion. And Kathy Fisher is at the end of this table and she has cards and is going to flag people as you're getting close to the end so we give you a bit of heads up and a time to wrap up.

And Heather will be keeping a list of speakers for me to support the meeting management. I would note that it's very far down to the end of the room and sometimes it's a little bit hard for us to see who's actually wanting to speak. So we will keep track of you, but if you could introduce yourselves as well before you speak. Also for the benefit of the rest of the participants since this is such a large room.

So with those opening remarks about the meeting and the day, I would now turn to the first session, ICANN and the GAC, an overview.

This session provides us with an opportunity to hear from the ICANN CEO and president and board chair about the ICANN model and some of the developments taking place at the organization.



We are exceptionally fortunate to be hearing from Fadi Chehade, who has only recently taken up the reins at ICANN after a long and accomplished private sector career. And I personally must say I was very impressed by Fadi's speech this morning after only -- what are we? 36 days on the job? 40 today. Okay. So not even two months.

Internet governance -- And I'm going to suggest a small change to the agenda that we had circulated, which is that we will ask Fadi and Steve Crocker, the chair of the ICANN Board, to speak to us for about ten minutes or so, and then I'd like to open up the floor for discussion for 15 minutes. After that, then Fadi and Steve have other engagements, and we can carry on with the rest of this session with an update from Heather Dryden as GAC chair on what's going on in the GAC, and also interventions from a number of countries who will share with us their internal preparations for the GAC and how they domestically support the policy issues that we're discussing here today.

So without further introduction, I'm very pleased to turn the floor over to Fadi and Steve to talk a little bit about their priorities, and in particular, the priorities that really relate to the work of governments and the alignment of their priorities with the kinds of issues that we'll be discussing here today.

STEVE CROCKER:

Thank you, Marta. It's an absolute pleasure to be here. I'm Steve Crocker, chair of the Board of Directors of ICANN.



Let me ask my fellow members on the Board to stand up for a moment so that people can locate you and see faces. Some are seated at the table here with us and some are seated in the rows nearby.

Great.

And Erika, I am going to call on you in just a second. Marta mentioned the depth of the room and the difficulty of seeing. In particular, it's dark down at one end. We've had a problem even in a much smaller group and Erika and I have been practicing signals. So show your practiced gestures to make sure I don't miss calling on you. You seated yourself close to me this time, but usually you are way down at the other end. Yes. So be vigorous.

Everybody here, the Board, the GAC members, senior officials who are joining, staff, everybody who is here is very serious, very strongly engaged in this enterprise in the mission of Internet governance. And I think the -- in recognition of that seriousness, although a certain amount of ceremony and formality is required, I think it's absolutely essential that we use our time, that gets very packed, use our time to drive right to the real issues, to say the things that have to be said, engage in real communication, and to do so constructively in a problem-solving fashion.

So I'm going to use just the couple of minutes that I have to say a few things.

We treasure the GAC. We think the GAC is a very special body within ICANN, and we understand. Many of us have had the pleasure of serving in governments. We know full well the complexities of trying to



work within the government and work with the community, and work with other governments. Not an easy job, and made complicated by various rules that we all have to live by, made complicated by differences in languages and culture and geography and other factors.

That's the hurdles.

The good news is that it's forums like this and it's the Internet in general that has made it possible for enormous strides in cooperation across the globe.

ICANN is a very special organization. We were born to serve a particular need, to oversee and coordinate the unique identifiers for the Internet. That's a code word which encompasses but is not limited to the Domain Name System. It certainly includes the addresses as well. And less well understood, but quite important, the identifiers that are buried within the protocols that help drive the Internet and to be in service of the Internet Engineering Task Force in that area.

We are not constructed to be and don't have the capability to be the sole venue for all things related to Internet governance. There are a myriad of large and challenging problems in Internet governance for which ICANN may have, at best, a tangential role, and in many cases, no role whatsoever.

And we don't seek to expand to become the center of Internet governance across the world.

The functions that led to the creation of ICANN were organized and evolved directly in service to questions that were asked and requests



that were made not because of ambition, not because of seeking to enlarge any mandate.

And so we seek to live comfortably within an environment where we cooperate with partners, where we serve the community. And if we fail to serve the community and meet the community's needs, then we fail. And that's something that I think we do, indeed, understand deeply within ICANN, and which I hope governs our behavior.

And as Fadi emphasized, we better do our job very well and emphasize organizational excellence and efficiency and effectiveness.

Within all of ICANN -- and ICANN is structured in an unusual way. We have a staff of around 150 people, and they're organized in roughly the way that you would expect an organization. Fadi is the president and CEO. The staff reports up to him. He chooses how to organize and drive them.

We have the supporting organizations and the advisory committees, of which the GAC is an important one. And the org chart says that they do not report up to the staff. They report to the Board. And so what to make of the Board?

The Board's traditional role is to oversee the execution and financial health of the organization, and we also have to act as a bit of a coordinating body among the supporting organizations and advisory committees.

We don't seek to make new policies. We don't seek to invent anything at the board level. We want to be the enabler and first in line in the



audience, if you will, watching the great things that the rest of the organization does.

That's our role. And to the extent that that's all we have to do, that's our preferred position. Occasionally we'll see something broken, and we'll have to step in to fix it, but not because we want to substitute ourselves, but because we want to help out -- help others do their job as best we can.

One particular area that we have focused on with respect to the GAC is making sure that GAC advice is heard and acted on and that there is clarity in the communication.

We have worked very hard with representatives from the GAC on what is now called the GAC register so that there is good tracking and firm acknowledgment of what is said and what will be done about it, and not only from a historical point of tracking it but also to make sure that things get done.

I'm out of time so I won't keep going on but there are a variety of things that are on our mind.

I am going to turn the floor over to Fadi, and as Marta said, I expect that we'll have some time for some interaction which will be quite welcome.

Thank you.

Fadi.

FADI CHEHADE:

I will be very brief. I think you heard enough from me today. But very quickly, first and foremost, I want to recognize the incredible efforts that were put by Marta Morgan, the deputy assistant to the minister who is here to Steve's right, to make this happen. That was not part of her plan for the year, but she added it to her many activities and many roles. And we really are thankful to her and her team to make this happen. Thank you, Marta.

[Applause]

I look at this room and I see what I said this morning, making the ATRT recommendations in our DNA. We are here because this is one of the great recommendations that the ATRT reviews came back with, and it's remarkable.

It's really a great day to see this happening, and I hope this will invigorate us and will respond to any of the critics that think that, at ICANN, things don't work. At ICANN, things work. And my commitment to you this morning, which I delivered with enough detail, is that I will internally ensure that you will never have to defend ICANN's workings; that ICANN is a place where you can come through this GAC setup and get your work done. That's my job for you.

And secondly, that we will engage with you and with all the communities in the world who are interested in our work to make sure they can participate fully and completely. And the addition of Dr. Tarek Kamel, to my left, and Sally Costerton as senior people who are solely focused on our engagement with the world shows our commitment from day one to put our actions where our words are. And you can count on us for that.



And I thank you all for being here. I thank you for the support you give to this great endeavor, to this great enterprise called the Internet.

Thank you for that, and I look forward to working with all of you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much, Steve and Fadi, for those opening remarks.

Now what I'm going to suggest is we open the floor for 10 to 15 minutes if anyone has comments or questions. We will have an opportunity at the end of the day to meet with the full ICANN Board, but while we have Fadi and Steve here for this session, we could take some time at the beginning of this session for either comments or questions for them, and then we'll turn the floor over to Heather to report on the work that the GAC has been doing after that.

So if there is anyone who would like to speak at this time, please wave your hand.

No. It's all quiet out there. Okay. So we're saving our comments for the end of the day, until our meeting with the ICANN Board. I'm just going to talk for a minute and keep looking around in case anyone actually changes their mind and would like to jump in. No?

Here we go, down at the end. Yes, Australia.

AUSTRALIA:

Thank you. In the interest of starting the conversation, as much as anything else. I'm Keith Besgrove from Australia. This is the first ICANN



meeting that I have attended in about seven years, so it's interesting to come back and see some of the changes.

I don't want to say very much at this juncture. I've got an opportunity a bit later, but one of the things that has struck me in those seven years is how different the conversation seems to be today. And I would certainly welcome some of the remarks that Fadi and others have made, and Steve.

I think that the sorts of messages that you're providing are very welcome to the Australian government, and in a very real sense, give voice to some of the concerns that we've been raising for a number of years.

And if I could simply contrast my experience of seven years ago with my experience of the last couple of days, seven years ago I was struck by how technically focused ICANN was, and in a very real sense how inward looking it was. Very much focused on the technicalities and the engineering challenges of the Internet and only incidentally, I think, on the concerns of other stakeholders, including governments.

And I certainly have detected a palpable difference in the two days that I've been here, and certainly Australia welcomes that change. Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you.

Yes.



BRAZIL:

I'm from Brazil. I'm going to speak in Portuguese.

First of all, I would like to welcome the new CEO of ICANN, Fadi. And I would like to say that Brazil is ready to cooperate and to work together with you to enrich and make Internet more stable.

I would like to make three comments that are important from the point of view of the Brazilian government as well as from the perspective of the Internet governance entity in my country.

First of all, I would like to say that Brazil has adopted a multistakeholder since 1995. This model, in practice, works with the participation of people from the government, from the civil society, from the various business associations as well as education associations.

Everybody has a vote, and a majority is needed to pass anything.

This has been the practice in Brazil for Internet governance.

From then on, in Brazil, we would like to emphasize, and we hope ICANN to include it, to include the practice and participation of a multistakeholder model with an equal foot of all of them, including GAC.

We would also like to welcome a greater internationalization of ICANN now with the new CEO.

And finally, we would like to point out and highlight the significance of GAC, how GAC should be listened and how there should be clear and transparent responses for their advices.

We are ready to work with you all together and in cooperation.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN: The African Union Commission.

AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION: Thank you, Madam Chair, and I would like to thank you and thank the Canadian government for hosting this important event.

To us Africans, it is very important to be here, not only because an African has just been appointed as a CEO but also due to the importance of the topics and the ICANN agenda.

I shall thank you on behalf of the African Union Commission and on behalf of all the African member states for providing us this opportunity to be here with you, among the fine people and to talk about our perspectives as Africans with regard to the agenda ICANN.

I had the honor and the pleasure to interact with Steve Crocker several times, specifically in Dakar, and with the members of the Board. The declaration I have I had the privilege to present to you in Dakar still on, and still in place.

I would like also to congratulate Fadi for being appointed as the CEO. And I must say that you had had a hell of a presentation today. We like it very much.

And I have noted several things you have said today, starting from the management delivery to the internationalization of ICANN to the partnership with IOs. When I read it this morning I said I thought it was international organizations, but you meant Internet organization. But we still need to extend that to the international organization, and specifically to intergovernmental organizations.

The principles you had laid out today were very key to us and we heard the message, starting from the two ethical standards to specifically the strategy for Africa. We thank you for that.

Having said that, I would like to emphasize and stress on the fact that Africa really need specific and special attention.

When the Internet governance issue comes in, it comes around the 1995-1998 period where the privatization of the sector -- specifically the voice sector and so on -- and the disengagement of the governments were actually -- were going. And, therefore you may see that most of the Africans don't understand, really, the process of ICANN and the issue (indiscernible) governance.

That is why I am saying it is very important we have specific outreach to Africa in order to not only to allow them to participate, and I have seen that you have done a lot of things, in terms of sponsoring, in terms of interacting with us, which I thank you for that, by the way, but we still have to do a lot of things to make sure that not only the strategy is



being implemented properly but also to make sure that Africans are here and they are understanding the process.

We are in the very critical period of time where the confusion between the Internet governance, the ITRs, the ITU, the international (indiscernible) being misinterpreted here and there. And the explanation, the outreach are very important to make sure that everybody understand what and where and how.

We very welcome the appointment of Dr. Tarek, and we very welcome also the fact that you have now specific orientation going to the governments.

The government is still key in everything, and we need to work with the government and to make sure that the government are -- their voices are heard and you are counting on them. Without them, nothing can be implemented with the country. And thank you for your attention again.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you.

Were there other -- Yes. Down at the far end on the left.

KENYA:

My name is Monica Kerret from Kenya. I think Kenya has begun doing a lot of -- has been doing a lot of Internet governance forums that are multistakeholder. I want to thank Alice Munyua, who I hope she is here somewhere. She is the one who has really been spearheading a lot of our Internet governance forums in Kenya, ensured that we have a

multistakeholder process in the system, and a lot of that has been done through coordination between government and private sector. I mean, to the credit of Kenya and Africa, Alice has sat as well as the vice chair. I must give her thanks on our behalf.

So I must say I think the process of Internet governance for any Africa question, and Kenya requests a lot of coordination between the governments processes and systems. I really want to acknowledge our new president who mentioned that government can sometimes be a maximum believing block to the participation of every other stakeholder within the country.

So it's important that governments understand and are trained into understanding what is ICANN, what is multistakeholder process, how does multistakeholder process work within the ICT sector and the Internet specifically. And wasn't to say that Kenya is making strides. We want to continue making strides, and I want to hope that the other African countries will continue to support us in the process.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much.

Are there any other comments?

Steve or Fadi, would you like to make any other comments before we -- no? We will have a chance to have an interactive conversation with you later in the day after we've had a full day of deliberations, and we will

be able to bring back to you some common messages and issues for discussion and work going forward at that point.

STEVE CROCKER: Thank you very much. Yes, indeed, we are looking forward to a quite vigorous frank and candid discussion this afternoon. So we'll be back. We all have long days ahead of us and I am, frankly, looking forward to that session as one of the high points of the afternoon.

FADI CHEHADE: I just want to thank all the people who made comments. Thank you to the African Union for the support you've given news the recent Khartoum meeting and the comments you made.

And I want, if I could single out the great comments by Brazil, because I do believe that I recognize the great contributions Brazil has made to the multistakeholder model. And I really look forward to engage with Brazil, not the least because I have a lot of family there. But I really appreciate what you shared, and I look forward to work with you.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN: Thank you very much to Steve and Fadi, and we'll see you both later in the day.

STEVE CROCKER: Thank you.



MARTA MORGAN: So carrying on with the first session, I would like now to turn the floor over to Heather Dryden, chair of the GAC, to provide us with information and an overview of what the GAC is working on, the priorities, et cetera, right now. Thanks a lot.

HEATHER DRYDEN: Thank you very much. It's a real pleasure to be able to say a few words about the Government Advisory Committee and how we work and some of the issues that we're currently looking at within the committee. For the remainder of the day, I will more or less hand over to the vice chairs in the committee in order to help move the meetings along and provide support with our government host for the high-level meeting.

So, first of all, it's important to be aware that the GAC is a committee that works independently. And it really needs to. And it is comprised of 120 member governments at this time. And this consists of public authorities and distinct colonies from all geographic regions. This number has been growing and continues to grow. We also have observers to the committee. And intergovernmental organizations are really important in this sense, because they can provide both a regional perspective. They can also provide a particular kind of expertise, because they -- they have that specialization in an area, a policy area that relates to the work of the committee.

So the main role of the GAC is to advise on a range of issues, public policy issues arising from the coordination of the names and numbers from the Internet.



Advice that is generated by the committee is formally presented to the board and communicated openly to the community at the same time. And the GAC develops its advice on the basis of consensus. So this is really built in to the very central way in which the committee works.

And the advice of the GAC must be taken into account by the board of directors, as Steve Crocker pointed out. And this is in both the formulation and the adoption of policies at ICANN. For example, approximately 90% of the advice that the GAC generated regarding the new gTLD program was followed by the board. So that's quite a good success for this committee.

In addition to these remarks about the GAC's advice, there is a formal provision that exists in ICANN's bylaws relating to the GAC's advice. And in the event that the ICANN board determines to take an action that is not consistent with GAC advice, it must be provide the reasons why it decided not to follow that advice.

The GAC and the ICANN board must then work together to find a mutually acceptable solution. And this is a process that we have used. And I was able to report on the success that we had with the new gTLD program. And I think this is a really important consideration when looking at the role and standing of the committee within this multistakeholder model.

So the advice of the GAC can take various forms. This can be in the form of principles that are applicable to managing the global domain name system. For example, an objective was set to work towards the universal resolvability of the DNS. Also, a set of law enforcement recommendations, which we'll have time to perhaps discuss in more



detail later. And also setting principles related to the delegation and redelegation of country code top-level domains as well strengthening accountability and transparency within ICANN has been a critical issue and quite important to governments participating in the committee.

The committee meets face-to-face three times per year at the same time as ICANN meetings. And the key negotiated output from the meetings is a GAC communique of advice. The GAC holds its meetings in an open manner and communicates and interacts with other parts of the ICANN community as part of the overall bottom-up multistakeholder process at ICANN. And we'll hear some of the stakeholder groups at lunchtime today.

And work is also carried out intercessionally online and via conference calls.

GAC representatives may serve as a topic lead to guide the work on a particular topic, and there may also be liaisons between the GAC and other parts of the community to facilitate information sharing.

Other parts of the ICANN community also provide briefs and presentations to the GAC. For example, the security, stability, and resiliency advisory committee developed a paper that was of interest to the GAC on the technical impacts of blocking at the top level.

I mentioned that there are three vice chairs -- Sweden, Singapore, and Kenya.

And three vice chairs are elected to represent the GAC in order to accomplish geographical diversity. And I'm pleased to report that we



have concluded our elections. And we have three new incoming vice chairs Trinidad and Tobago, Switzerland, and Australia.

So with the new incoming top-level domains, we have a strengthened role for the GAC in that we have something called an early warning process and something called GAC advice specifically related to this program. And these issues are very much under discussion in the GAC this week. But it allows GAC members via early warning to signal potential concerns with applications that may be controversial or sensitive for governments. But the GAC may also provide public policy advice directly to the board on any application for a new gTLD.

In terms of the outreach that the GAC has carried out in order to conduct capacity building, there was a session held at the beginning of the GAC meetings at the ICANN San Jose meeting in Costa Rica in March this year which was well received by the participants. And also we have, I think, a significant development to report in that we now have interpretation for all GAC meetings and main teleconferences in all U.N. six languages and Portuguese. And with this meeting we have been able to add Arabic and Chinese. So this is how we're now at the U.N. six.

We also have translation provided by ICANN and receive 20 fellowships per GAC meeting.

We have a number of substantive priorities, policy issues that we're working on. I've mentioned some of them. So new generic top-level domains, accountability and transparency work, law enforcement efforts in relation to the contracts that ICANN has with registrars. In

order to ensure compliance, there has also been a fair bit of discussion. So we can discuss these all later on.

So I think these are the key points that I wanted to present today. But, suffice to say, that, as the work at the organization increases, and the members of the GAC need to contend with, really, a broad set of policy issues that are driven outside the committee, it becomes quite a challenge for the GAC. And governments, of course, have to go through their internal preparations in order to prepare for the GAC meetings. And perhaps we can hear a bit more about some of those efforts from the senior officials in attendance today

MARTA MORGAN:

Thanks very much, Heather, for that excellent overview of the GAC's agenda and some of the recent successes that the GAC has had in terms of advancing that agenda within ICANN.

Yes, and so the next -- I'd like to open up the floor to -- I think that, when we think about ICANN and the GAC, the part that we don't always think about, but is equally important, as Heather as flagged, is domestically how we support the GAC and the member of the GAC that we often send to these meetings. And the policy development process within each member government that has to happen in order to be able to actively participate in those meetings and to advance issues related to the GAC's work in our own domestic context.

So I understand that there are a number of countries who might be willing to speak to that, to talk a little bit -- we had some comments already from Kenya -- but may be willing to speak to that a little bit in



terms of what you do at home in order to support the GAC and the policy development that needs to happen domestically. Yes?

KENYA:

Allow me, first of all, to congratulate the GAC for the success stories and for the effort, actually, to support the government.

Now, I will have to -- I would like to make a general comment and then cite one example of where the role of the GAC could be -- how can I say? -- enhanced.

Within the African community sometimes it is difficult to understand the general process of ICANN. And it is believed that within the GAC the governments could get the required support and the recommendation to the ICANN process. Just to illustrate what I wanted to say, let's see the example of dot Africa, for instance, gTLD, where it is something that it is believed to be really for the continent. All the member states are supporting according to the procedure. And yet still the member state has to go through a certain process that they think that shouldn't have been there. And, unfortunately, the support from the organs are not really clear stated in terms of how this issue that is related to the entire continent and being -- how can I say? -- challenged by an individual. The member state cannot understand that a continent and entire continent be challenged by one individual.

And, therefore, we, as members and the government, would need to each other to support in these kind of issues to make sure that the solidarity among us is there and that we can support each other in terms of finding not only solutions to general issues but also to specific

issues related to the countries or to the continent itself. That's the small comment actually I wanted to make just to illustrate what kind of need we need to have ought to be enhanced in terms of solidarity among us as members of GAC in order to make sure that government is well represented. Thank you, Madam Chair.

MARTA MORGAN: Thank you. Yes, Mark?

HEATHER DRYDEN: Would you like to call on Sweden?

MARTA MORGAN: Yes.

UNITED KINGDOM: Thank you, Chair. Mark Carvell, United Kingdom government Department of Culture, Media and Sport. I'm also the representative of the U.K. on the Governmental Advisory Committee. I lead on Internet governance policy across the U.N., ITU, the whole landscape, the whole ecosystem which Fadi talked about earlier where governments intersect with the private sector and civil society on Internet governance policy.

As this is the first time I'm taking the mic, I want to express my great appreciation for industry Canada and for hosting this very timely meeting.



We've heard from the new CEO, Fadi, about the importance of internationalizing ICANN, embedding it into the DNA of ICANN. And that's something -- an objective which the U.K. government very much supports at a time when the whole multistakeholder model and the sustainability of the model is coming under close scrutiny in U.N. agencies and, indeed, the U.N. general assembly itself in the road to the WSIS review.

Now, I just -- in answer to your question about the domestic sort of responsibilities of individual GAC members, members of the Governmental Advisory Committee, the ICANN dossier is a very wide one. It's important to note that the individual coming to the meetings can't expect to cover every issue. There's a lot of preparatory work to be done. Because the issues that come up extend across rights protection, consumer protection, law enforcement, corporate governance, and doing our bit to ensure that ICANN fully meets its tasks and is fit for purpose.

So it's important for the GAC representatives, really, to work within administrations, agencies, to tap into pools of expertise and bring that to the forum here at ICANN meetings. Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you. Could I now call on Sweden to intervene on this point? u're looking surprised.



SWEDEN: Well, I was actually waving to a colleague. But, anyway, now I have the mic, I'd like to thank you very much.

MARTA MORGAN: Now everyone will be alert. You could be called on at any time.

[Laughter]

SWEDEN: Thank you very much for hosting this event. And the thing is we appreciate this very much. We are a great supporter of the multistakeholder environment.

And I also want to mention that we like the multistate system so much we have our own multistakeholder system in Sweden. So before every ICANN meeting, our regulator is holding a meeting with the civil society, with companies, operators to discuss the topics. And that's a system that we will -- well, we are greatly in favor of. So feel free to copy, if you like to. So thank you very much again.

MARTA MORGAN: Thank you.

Now I have in my notes that Japan might be willing to speak to this topic of preparing for the GAC. But now I'm a little hesitant to ask. Are you okay?

JAPAN:

Thank you very much, Madam Chair. My name is Yamakawa from Japan, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

The Internet has been developed through the private sector and that framework in Japan. And, in order to maintain contribution that Internet makes to economic growth, innovation, and social development, the current multistakeholder approach to Internet governance is necessary.

And I'm very glad here that the new CEO, Mr. Fadi Chehade, was very open-minded towards the Internet policy.

And it is very important to involve all nations, of course, from African. So we know that just looked like, for example, the application of the new gTLD applications, very small applications have made from the African countries. So, in order to develop the multistakeholder approach towards the future, we have to ask many participants to the GAC. That is very important.

And we are very happy that new CEO is very open-minded to that. Thank you very much.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much.

Yes?



MANAL ISMAIL: Manal Ismail from Egypt. I also represent Egypt at the GAC and would just like to stress the importance of the national coordination at the national level for the GAC and the participation within ICANN.

GAC members have a lot of tasks to be covered here. And they should be provided the needed resources, spared the time to do this and also the facilitation, nationally, within other government sectors because they cover more than one topic.

On the other hand, it's also necessary that ICANN understands the special nature of the governments in working and having to consult nationally. So it's both ways, and I hope it's going to be a great success with the new spirit that's being spread. Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN: Thank you. Are there other -- yes. Turkey.

TURKEY: Thank you very much, chairman. This is Tayfun Acarer. I am president of the Information Communication Technologies Authorities of turkey. And there are different stakeholders in Turkey. One of the stakeholders in communication ministries and the regulatory body and the new Internet boards and Mr. Ihsan Durdu. Ihsan Durdu is the GAC member.

And Internet board started approximately three months ago. And Mr. Ihsan Durdu always shares some information for GAC to the shareholders, to us.



And I also -- I came first time for ICANN meeting. And it is really interesting for me, because Turkey is the constant member of ITU. And, really, I want to learn how this is working in ICANN.

Really interesting for me. Thank you very much.

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Yes, I would like to add a few more things maybe after our chairman of the telecommunication authority made his speech. Just to emphasize on how effective the dynamics of the multistakeholder model of ICANN is working. We were just having a private conversation to each other. He said after seeing how dynamic this model is working, he's quite impressed. It is really seeing is believing. I mean, then I thank you very much for our Canadian colleagues to host this event and have this high-level meeting. And I think it's very important to have online experience with the whole process. Thank you so much.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you for that intervention. Yes, down at the far end.

MONICA KERRET:

My name is Monica Kerret. I'm with the regulator, board director of the regulator in Kenya. My questions, as I said, Alice has really been leading us as a country. But I think my questions for Alice, as we think about government's intervention in the whole of ICANN, are the following: How can we monitor and evaluate to what extent government processes and systems -- issues of ICANN are spread or cascaded downwards? So what systems do we have to see that they're spread

downwards? It's one thing for one member person to come in here. But how do we intervene in that process? What systems do we have? So maybe, for example, in the form of Kenya, we had KICTANet as one way, which is, you know, a Web site and a portal where people can discuss. But what other ways can we do so? How can we ensure other government agencies within a particular country are part of ICANN? So that is not seen as an ICT or for the ministry of ICT. The Internet belongs to all. I like the idea today of MyICANN. So then how do we as government ensure that everybody sort of feels ownership to this entire process? Those are my questions in terms of thinking through our way or our model of ensuring so we can monitor and check to what extent governments are being effective in cascading the multistakeholder downwards. Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN: Thanks very much.

VICTOR MARTINEZ: Thank you, Madam Chair. I'm Victor Martinez from the Ministry of communications and Transport from Mexico. And I am going to speak in Spanish.

First of all, I would like to bring the greetings of (saying name) and Hector Olivarria, secretariat of transportation, and to thank you on behalf of the government of Mexico to the government of Canada for hosting this meeting. And we would like to share with you how Internet governance has been evolving in Mexico.



To date, Mexico and the secretariat of telecommunication and transportation coordinates the national telecommunications policy.

And so this secretariat has also taken over everything related to the Internet after consultation with many stakeholders in Mexico. You will know that Mexico has had important players at ICANN that have been evolving and growing and developing some basis in Mexico.

We still have a lot of room to grow. There are many government agencies that are consulted for some issues that are being discussed in the GAC. Many of them are not aware of DNS, but we have been growing in the number of people that have been getting involved in this respect.

As the new CEO of ICANN mentioned in the opening ceremony, the synergy will have to grow and ICANN will be internationalized. And this will also improve and be reflective in Mexico's evolution in terms of Internet governance

MARTA MORGAN:

Okay. So I'm going to take one more comment, and then I'm going to try and summarize this morning's discussion. And we'll move on to the next step of the day.

MALI:

Sorry. Merci, Marta.

My name is (saying name.) And I work in everything related to new technologies. I certainly welcome you on behalf of the Mali



government. And I present excuses of my government for not having the opportunity of participating directly and having appointed me as a representative.

My government, Mali, supports this multistakeholder model as well as the bottom-up model. With respect to the problem that the commission of the African Union has submitted with respect to the problems related to problems, I think that the GAC may help us in this respect. Because, for instance, when an issue is raised with ICANN, if we don't have the support of the other governments, it is very difficult to pick these problems out. So the GAC members should work together with the problems of the other members.

On the other hand, Mali, on my behalf, wants to keep discussing in the high-level meetings and to present to you the opinions of my governments and to be better informed of everything discussed at ICANN. We have more participation at the high-level meetings, and we know better all the problems and issues at ICANN's level. Thank you very much for having given me the floor.

MARTA MORGAN:

-- Issues regarding gTLD domain names, which I would just note are being very actively considered at this week's meeting of the GAC and are forming a very important part of the GAC's agenda. So it's good to see that those issues are being addressed and the efforts are being made to ensure that the process is understood in all of its various steps and the roles that various either national governments and organizations and the GAC will play in that process going forward.



I'd like to just summarize briefly what -- this morning's session. I think we had an excellent briefing by -- or intervention by Steve Crocker setting the stage at the beginning of the day around the role of the GAC. Sorry, the role of ICANN in the whole world of the Internet and the role of the GAC within that.

Heather gave us an overview of the considerable progress that's been made over the last year in responding to the accountability and transparency review and in the work that has been done at the GAC as well.

I've heard a number of you refer to the importance of the ICANN multistakeholder model that brings together technical communities, civil society, and governments and the importance of that model within -- which has been also adopted within many of your own countries.

I think it's clear from the comments here today, both the comments made by Steve and Fadi and Heather on behalf of the GAC and those of you who have spoken, that governments are a key part of the ICANN process. By providing advice on public policy issues related to the domain name system, the GAC enables ICANN to understand government views priorities and to take those views into account when making decisions. I've heard a number of you speak about the need for the GAC not only to take into account -- ICANN to take into account the views of GAC, but also to understand governments decision-making processes as well.

Engagement in the GAC is key. And I think this was a very interesting discussion that we had about some of the practices that many of you are using in your countries to support the GAC. It's clear that many of



you have well-implemented multistakeholder models already in place or multiagency stakeholder models. We have recognized in many of the comments the need to work across governments. And also the question that was flagged about how governments also involve others and how do we work -- how do we sort of devolve these issues and make sure that, internally within our own countries, that we have the mechanisms to ensure involvement in the issues that we come here to discuss. And I think that, as the demands of the GAC are increasing -- and those of you around the table or in the room who are participating in the GAC, I know that you're living this every day, the increasing demands of the GAC and the many issues that your work at the GAC touches on related to domestic policies. It's important to continue to strengthen participation and engagement domestically. So I really welcome the comments of those of you who spoke about what you are doing domestically in order to -- in order to support this work.

So I'd like to thank, again, those who intervened and those who presented, Heather. And I believe that our next step is a group photo. No? It's not? Oh, I have a group photo in my notes. There is no group photo, so you're lucky. Instead of a group photo, you get 15 minutes between now and when lunch will begin at 12:30. And where is the lunchroom?

>>

The Marine Room.



MARTA MORGAN: And the lunchroom is the Marine Room at 12:30. So enjoy your short break, and we'll reconvene in the Marine Room for lunch.

(BREAK)



GAC Hi-Level Meeting - The Role of Governments

MARTA MORGAN:

Hello. Could I ask those who are standing to take your seats. It looks like we have a critical mass to get going for the afternoon, and I don't see people flooding in the doors, so we might as well get the afternoon started.

So welcome back. I hope you enjoyed the interaction with the other stakeholder groups over lunch, at your tables and listening to -- listening to the comments that they made.

So the purpose of this session -- I'm just going to stare over in this direction. There we go. All right. We got everyone seated. Good.

So the purpose of this session this afternoon is to highlight recent GAC accomplishments and to discuss key priorities going forward to strengthen the GAC and the ICANN model.

And this is a key session for us today because it will be followed by a session with the ICANN Board which will be our opportunity to convey to the Board the messages coming out of today's session.

And our intent to be to have discussion at this session until about 3:00, and then we would ask the non-GAC and high-level meeting participants, we would like to have a closed session for a half an hour, the last half an hour of this session in order to prepare for our meeting with the ICANN Board.



So I would just flag that to the nongovernment participants or observers today, for the last half an hour of this session.

So the HLM today is really an opportunity to engage on more strategic issues and talk about ways to maintain and strengthen the multistakeholder model. We should focus our discussion on longer term priorities and on improvements that can be made, with governments as a critical part of the model.

So to begin with, I would like to highlight a number of recent GAC accomplishments, beginning with the new generic top-level domain program.

The GAC's scorecard of advice in 2011 led to an effective open process of consultations with the Board and result in a program that was much more responsive to public-policy considerations. In fact, 90% of GAC advice was accepted by the Board, and this is quite an accomplishment.

As a result of these consultations, a dedicated mechanism was created for governments to signal their concerns or to advise on domains that are potentially controversial or sensitive via the GAC. This has not been done before, and this is real progress.

A second matter of real concern to governments has been contract compliance at ICANN. In June 2010, the GAC supported a series of law enforcement recommendations to increase the contract requirements for domain name registrars. Negotiations are currently underway between ICANN and the registrars, and there's pressure to come to a satisfactory conclusion by the Beijing meetings in April 2013.

Shortly thereafter, GAC advice followed to ensure that the compliance function is adequately resourced and positioned within the organization to be effective. And as you heard this morning, Fadi has already moved the compliance function to report directly to him under a senior executive within ICANN, which again is responsive to the advice that ICANN has received from the GAC, among others.

The third issue is -- and governments look forward on the issue of contract compliance to concrete results and improvements that can be broadly reported on.

Third, the introduction of country code top-level domains in non-Latin script is of great interest to governments and a welcomed measure to globalize the Internet and ICANN

The joint work of the GAC with the Country Code Name Supporting Organization at ICANN has resulted in the creation of a fast track for top-level domains in non-Latin script. They're available for the first time on the Internet.

This joint effort also serves as a clear example of very successful collaboration between the GAC and another stakeholder group at ICANN.

The first to be inserted in the root in May 2010 were Egypt, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. There are now 30 such country code domains. This is a landmark achievement. It's an example of the GAC developing globally applicable policy principles and objectives.



Fourth, advice to the ICANN Board on ethics and conflicts of interest has been a priority for the GAC. GAC advice focused on the importance of ensuring a robust framework for the ICANN Board and senior staff with enforceable mechanisms for addressing ethics and conflict of interest. Significant improvements were made and work continues.

For ICANN to be viewed as a sustainable multistakeholder organization, it must have a robust framework comparable to leading examples elsewhere. And again, I think you heard that these issues have been taken on board seriously by the new president and CEO.

Before I ask the United States to lead us further into a discussion of the first accountability and transparency review, I'd like to touch briefly on the successes for the GAC in this area.

The first review included five recommendations related to the GAC. And -- And I think it is clear that relations and communications have improved significantly between the Board and GAC, as well as within ICANN stakeholder groups, since the ATRT recommendations.

As we heard today, there were sort of two sets of recommendations that were specifically related to the GAC in the ATRT. The first were recommendations to ensure that the advice of the GAC is being tracked and being considered. And a success worth mentioning following on this recommendation is the GAC Register of Advice to the Board. So this register is already having a direct impact by supporting the work of the committee in tracking advice and Board responsiveness to that advice.

The second set of recommendations in the ATRT were related to ICANN's support for the GAC and government support for the GAC. And



as we heard today, participation in GAC decision-making has increased with 120 members, as well as 25 observer organizations contributing regional and expert views.

Interpretation and translation into the six languages of the United Nations, plus Portuguese, and an increase in the number of fellowships to 20 per meeting have made a considerable impact on the GAC.

This high-level meeting of governments is being held to increase the support and commitment of governments to the GAC, and is responsive to recommendation 14 of the accountability and transparency review.

And now that I have spoken a little bit about recent progress in the GAC, I would like to invite Larry Strickling of the United States, followed by Mr. Xinsheng of the People's Republic of China to share their views on the work of the Accountability and Transparency Review Committee as both were members of this review committee.

LARRY STRICKLING:

Thank you, Marta, and, again, thanks very much to Canada for organizing and hosting today's meeting. I think this has already been successful meeting based on the discussion we had this morning, and I look forward to our discussion this afternoon.

I will be brief, and then I would certainly invite not just Mr. Zhang but also Manal Ismail from Egypt, who also served on the first of the ATRTs, to share their impressions and, more importantly, to set the stage for the next review that will be getting under way in January, because I think that is an important discussion topic for this afternoon, to hear

from each of you in terms of the issues that you would like to make sure this new team changes on when they convene after the first of the year.

The first team was convened and spent much of 2010 deliberating. We had representatives not just from the governments I already mentioned but also from all of the supporting organizations and advisory committees, and we had good geographic diversity. People from all around the world participated in the team.

At the end of 2010 we proposed 27 recommendations, five or six of which dealt specifically with the Board/GAC relationship but the other categories of recommendations dealt with board governance, dealt with the public input process, and also the review mechanisms after the Board renders a decision.

In large part, ICANN has implemented these recommendations. There are a few that remain to be completed, but I take great comfort in the fact that the new CEO, Fadi Chehade, listed the ATRT as one of those issues that keeps him up at night. So I am confident that he will be focused very much on getting the rest of the recommendations completely implemented by the time the new accountability team takes over at the begin beginning of next year.

With respect to how the GAC provides input, again, there's been substantial progress, and I won't repeat those accomplishments that Marta listed in her remarks. I think there is one issue that requires some continued discussion and comment on, perhaps even continued review by the next accountability team, and that's the issue of how does the GAC and how do public-policy issues get taken into account through the policy development process earlier in the process.



We spent a lot of time here with the first accountability team focused on how, when the GAC presents advice to the Board, that the Board taken it into account in an appropriate fashion. But I think everyone who participated in the process in 2010 believed that it would be even better if policy -- public-policy issues could be taken into account by the supporting organizations and by the -- at the earlier stages of the policy development process as opposed to having it be the type of matter that the GAC raises only to the Board after many weeks and months of policy development at the grass -- at the lower levels of the organization.

So that's a recommendation that I think is still somewhat incomplete in terms of implementation and is an issue on which the next accountability team may wish to consider more specific recommendations that could be taken in that regard.

As the new accountability team is put together -- and by the way, there has already been a call for applications. I'm not sure exactly what the process is by which government representatives get added to the committee except I know the final decision rests with Heather Dryden as chair of the GAC and with Steve Crocker as chairman of the Board in terms of who is selected for the accountability team, but I would certainly encourage any government who would like to participate in this process to seek a role. It is, I think, a very important place to have input into ICANN and its operations, and I'm sure, again, if we get a chance to hear from Mr. Zhang and Manal, you will get a sense of the impact it's had from their perspective. But in any event, the new board will be -- the new committee will be announced, I believe, in January and will take up its work I think promptly in that month.



So I think I'd be happy, and I'm sure the other members of the team would be happy to talk about the other specifics of the recommendations that were made in 2010, but I hope we can use this time this afternoon to really focus on what are the issues that are on your mind as either a long-time participant in ICANN matters or perhaps even for those of you who are here for the first time observing how ICANN operates. I think it would be very instructive for all of us to hear your thoughts in terms of those matters of accountability and transparency that you would urge the next team to take on as an agenda item for discussion and recommendation next year.

So with that, I would just invite Mr. Zhang or Manal, if either of them would like to add their observations and comments.

ZHANG XINSHENG:

Thank you, Madam Chair. Please allow me to explain using Chinese.

The member of the first ATRT have participated in the review of the ICANN work. Just now, the Chair and also Mr. Larry have both talked about the progress and also the achievements during that review. In my opinion, now we can say that ATRT review recommendation, just now we mentioned we have a total of 27, and five of them are related to GAC.

Now, these recommendations are gradually being implemented.

In particular, the interaction between GAC and GAC in listening to public comments, in meeting and structure arrangement and governance, and

also the simultaneous interpretation, in all of these areas we have seen improvements.

This morning, chairman Fadi has talked about that he, as new CEO, will continue to emphasize GAC role and also its interaction with the Board.

We think that this will help with the future role of GAC in ICANN.

This will contribute to the development of GAC and will give GAC a chance to play its role.

Now, due to different reasons and considerations, the first ATRT recommendations, some of them haven't been completely implemented. We would recommend that we should implement these remaining recommendations as soon as possible because this is the very important issue to the next review work.

The completion of the first review recommendation will promote further recommendation, further ICANN work, and also will lay down a foundation for future work.

According to the work of the first ATRT review or discussion, I think that in the second ATRT review, we might want to do things from the following perspectives.

First, we should continue to enhance and (indiscernible) government's role in GAC and ICANN.

Second, in terms of governance and also transparency, we should step up that effort.

And third, we should have accountability and transparency for IANA.



And fourth, this is also an issue that we are all concerned about, that's about the new gTLD. We think that after the initiation of this program, we should timely review our experience. This will lay down a foundation for future similar work or projects.

I would also like to take this opportunity to listen to other people's opinions. In terms of accountability and also transparency maybe we can carry out some related work as well, and I will listen to those comments and suggestions.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much for your comments, and I -- I'd like to pick up on what both of our speakers just said.

And I think that -- I think that it's -- there has been considerable progress at the GAC and at ICANN over the last couple of years, but I think that we're all agreed that, really, that with the large expansion of generic top-level domain names, ICANN and the GAC have a critical period ahead.

It's a very important time for ICANN, and it's a very important time for the GAC. And as -- Which makes it a particularly opportune time for this high-level meeting.

What I would like to suggest for the rest of this session is that we focus our discussion on the overarching issues for government that we would like to convey, that we think are the most important.

So I'd like to hear from all of you about your priorities for GAC and the ICANN for the years ahead.

A few of the sort of general categories that I would put these issues in would be, first of all, how can we work together to strengthen the capacity of the GAC within ICANN. Secondly, the continued globalization or internationalization of ICANN, what further efforts can be made.

And third, our advice to the Board in setting priorities for the next accountability and transparency review.

So I think those are really the three key categories under which most of the comments that I've heard thus far have fallen and would be interested in hearing your views on what your priorities would be.

So to start off this discussion, I'd like to invite the perspectives of three countries on specific topics of interest to the high-level meeting today, starting with Australia on contract compliance and law enforcement.

AUSTRALIA:

Thank you, Chair.

I have some general remarks as well, which I might just first make, if I may.

It seems to us to be most effective and credible, the GAC's public-policy advice to the ICANN Board should be based on clear public-policy principles and be accompanied by clear rationales.



We strongly encourage all governments to focus on the quality of their input into the GAC's deliberations as the development of clear and well-reasoned GAC advice is critical to the GAC's credibility and effectiveness.

It is equally important that once any GAC advice is issued, that it is heard by the Board and the broader community and that it is responded to appropriately, and we are much encouraged by the advice that we've received from Fadi and others from the Board this morning.

It will be important to ensure these developments are formalized within the GAC -- within ICANN's structure and processes to ensure that ICANN continues to evolve and governments feel that their voice is being heard. Australia will continue to support this work as part of broad focus on strengthening and supporting the multistakeholder model.

And we've heard from earlier presenters on this particular subject, that there is significant response coming forward from the Board and from ICANN itself with respect to the recommendations that have been made with respect to enhanced transparency and accountability and compliance. And we certainly welcome all of these developments.

I wanted to make specific comment with respect to the discussion that we've already had on the increased internationalization of ICANN, which we strongly welcome.

It does seem to us that there is scope to take this further, and in considering how the GAC itself can be, I guess, more important in ICANN's processes -- as, indeed, it already is important -- is to consider some of the initiatives that we've been hearing about this morning.

Australia welcomes -- strongly endorses and welcomes the development of an African strategy which we believe is long overdue.

We would also encourage ICANN to think about taking this further, because as I mentioned earlier this morning, this is my first meeting in something like seven years. The GAC itself I think is four times larger than when I saw it the last time, and that's a very encouraging development because ICANN must, I think, if it is to be regarded as a legitimate entity, must attract the commitment and involvement of governments.

So I would encourage, in closing, that ICANN consider ways to reach out still further to those countries that are not involved in the GAC, and it seems to me that things like fellowships and also work to help with some of the technical issues that confront smaller countries, including those in the Pacific region, would be timely and very welcome.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you.

Could I now turn to Costa Rica.

COSTA RICA:

Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Based on your three questions and the focus, if we are getting globalized, if ICANN is getting globalized or I would say if the multistakeholder model can be globalized, I would like to add some



points from the point of view of the countries which are outside of the main traffic patterns of the Internet, because Internet works very well, particularly from east to west, and the multistakeholder model works very well, but for a very closed and small specialized community.

From our point of view, we have a lot of problems with an effective Internet of our own. We lack infrastructure. We are lagging with spectrum reforming. We have big problems with online security. We lag behind in content generation, so we don't know if we lack content generation because the domain names are so expensive or the other way around. Since we don't generate any content, we have very few domain names and they are very expensive.

But, overall, we lack competition. We should not forget that this is a business model. The Internet is a private business model. And we all assume that the business models thrive when there is competition. And we lack -- we have serious problems in competition. And I'm not always sure if that's an economic problem or a regulatory problem or a political problem.

So, under those conditions, what happens to the users of Internet in our countries is a question. And both ICANN and GAC are -- ICANN is a vital part of the Internet infrastructure. But it's -- I would say one of the most public parts of the Internet infrastructure. We have heavy private players in the Internet infrastructure as well we have network operators. We have RIRs, and they can tip the balance sometimes. So we cannot expect that the transparency of ICANN will solve all our problems in our countries. We have to put it in the right perspective.



If we go, specifically, to the GAC, I have enjoyed the work at GAC. I think it's a fabulous group. But every time I come here I have to ask myself what's the impact of GAC back home?

And to what degree are we responsible for advising our own governments back home of what we do and talk and learn in GAC? And what would be useful for us back home from this, from my point of view, of rather expensive trips from my point of view of budgets. And ask myself how can I help the government to have a better policy framework.

And we have heard many commands from the new CEO, and we all expect this is going in this direction of outreach to the final user to care more about consumer protection and to offer an alternative to regulation which is a transparent policy making model, which I think is very interesting.

Right now we're stuck in Latin America with developing broadband plans. But most of these plans, as you know, are Power Point plans, as some people used the joke in Washington a few days ago. And they're not enough to promote investment. And we need to solve all these infrastructure problems. And those infrastructure problems are the ones that really affect the final user.

So for me the test is this very interesting alternative of governance, the multistakeholder model can help us at the domestic level. Can we use this model with our domestic conditions, with our knowledge conditions? Can we focus this multistakeholder model to our problems, not to the very sophisticated technical problems only that we deal on the international level. But does it help us?



So I get the feeling that the GAC for the governments who have very sophisticated policy making methods, looks like a one-way street. The governments of the E.U., of Australia, New Zealand, U.K., can use the GAC to give advice to the board. But it sounds like a one-way street. And I would like to, if we continue to participate actively, I need a GAC that becomes a role model for our countries to help us develop Internet policy in a multistakeholder equal model. Thank you very much.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much. I have the E.U. wishing to speak. And I'll turn over the floor. If anyone else wants -- okay, you'll be next.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION:

Thank you very much, chair. I will start by introducing myself. My name is Linda Corugedo Steneberg from the European Commission. I'm director of something in DG Connect called cooperation. And that stands for, among other things, the international cooperation including Internet governance.

Well, as many of you already know, we are strong supporters of the multistakeholder model. We think it works reasonably well, and it's legitimate. The representative of Costa Rica referred to the fact that all of this is private sector driven. And we think that is the way it should be, but that government representatives -- they represent the public interests. So, without smothering the innovation of this kind of model we're seeing here, we should be able to offer policy advice. Our model is also open, something that we like and think is very important. And

the GAC is committed to the Internet as a driver of innovation and growth that connects citizens and businesses around the world.

We think it's very, very important that the free and open character of the Internet is safeguarded. And the multistakeholder model of the ICANN has proved to be the right way to go, because it's been moving ICANN into the direction of the more transparent and accountable organization with the truly international vocation. In this model, GAC's role is crucial to safeguard the public interest that I already mentioned. And, therefore, GAC needs to have a strong involvement in the process. A free and open and dynamic character has to be safeguarded at this crucial point in time. I would also like to touch upon, before I wrap up -- because I promised to be brief -- the importance of the global outreach. And that has already been referred to by several of the previous speakers. Although there has been progress, we think that there are still efforts to be made to include the whole world, not least the relatively few applications for the few gTLDs from Africa and Asia illustrates that there is an issue here. And this could be addressed, perhaps, in the new accountability and transparency review as referred to by Mr. Larry Strickling. So these were just a few points that we wanted to put forward in this context. Thank you very much for your attention.

MARTA MORGAN: Thank you very much. And I have Singapore next on the speaker's list.

SINGAPORE: Thank you, Madam Chairperson.



First of all, we would like to thank the U.S. and China who shared with us very well what they think the achievement of the first ATRT and what ATRT -- the next stage for ATRT going forward. And we fully endorse that the next stage of the ATRT review should focus on how -- GAC's role as early as possible in ICANN policy making process as well as the transparency accountability of the IANA. We fully support that.

Chairman, Madam Chairperson, you asked what are the roles the government can play a useful role in this Internet governance. In our view, we thought in the security and the trust area, the government can come in to play a useful role. We all know the Internet has outgrown the initial role in the technical field and has become so prevalent in the life of each of our citizens today.

And we feel that the security and the trust of using the Internet is, therefore, important. And governments can play a useful role with other stakeholders in a forum like the GAC in order to give assurance and boost the confidence of users that Internet is properly governed for the interests -- for the best interests of all. And the ATRT recommendation is a first step where I think ICANN can give government a lot of confidence and end users a lot of confidence in using the Internet.

And to ensure the Internet is a secure and trustworthy, we also support the compliance -- the ICANN compliance framework is important. Because it's only when we enforce the compliance, then the registry and the registrar can be sure that they'll perform their roles properly and the end user, the consumer, will benefit from the compliance of the framework.

Having emphasized the role of government, we also feel that, for Internet to succeed, it's not only the government that can play a role. We also recognize the contribution of civil society and industry. And we would like to add that Singapore supports the multistakeholder approach. And we believe each group can play important roles in the Internet sphere. Thank you very much, chairman.

MARTA MORGAN: Thank you very much for your comments. I have an intervention over here.

PHILLIPPE ZELLER: Thank you, Madam Chair, I will use the French language.

Thank you, Madam Chair. I would like to thank the Canadian authorities for organizing this high-level meeting. And through you, Madam Chair, I would like to thank the minister of Canada, Clement, who has made such an interesting presentation about the use of Internet, especially from the perspective of the (indiscernible) authorities of Canada. This presentation has been extremely useful for all the people living in Canada.

I am a French ambassador in Canada. I'm Phillippe Zeller.

Madam Chair, the influence of the digital technology through the backbone of Internet is, as we all know, something that has a political, cultural, economic, and strategic component. The governance of the Internet is a key international issue. The French government has taken a commitment in international negotiations in this area. France follows



up closely the dialogue on the WCIT about Internet aimed at having an inclusive information society that serves human development and respects cultural diversity.

On the other hand, in 2011 for the first time in the history of the G8, the French chair decided to make an Internet the topic of a summit of the G8, leading to a final statement that reflected the view that we defend an open interoperable space that respects universal rights and values and that serves growth, innovation, and democracy.

France also wants to reduce the numerical fracture and the Balkanization of the Internet. So, in this regard, this Toronto meeting of ICANN arrives at a very crucial moment in the development of the Internet. We come here at a key point for IP addresses and also for the Internet governance. France fully supports the Internet governance model that is the multistake model. And this is a revolutionary model. When we talk about these kind of models, we are talking about an inclusive model that brings together all partners from the civil, the public, and the private sector. And this is a bottom-up model, as we have already said here and as the colleague representing E.U. has well said it. We believe this is the best system to guarantee flexibility and the ability to react in relation to the Internet.

In conclusion, let me draw your attention to a specific aspect. This multistakeholder model was conceived in the western part of the world. And we were able to adopt it in other parts of the world and also in other sectors like in the environment field where we also needed to take into account the perspectives of multiple stakeholders. But we



need to take into account that there is still a huge number of states that still have some doubts about how to properly apply this model.

So we need to continue working together to reinforce the openness and the accessibility of ICANN, especially at the state's level. Therefore, we believe it is important for ICANN to devote all its efforts to reinforcing all abilities at the technical and at the political level in order to be able to approach all international aspects of the Internet. Because this will help -- this will contribute to the credibility of the multistakeholder model so that Internet can continue to be a useful and effective tool in the service of humankind. Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

I will turn the floor over now to Norway. I do have a list, which I am -- which I'm keeping. So, if you're putting up your hand and you're not being recognized right away, just let me know that -- yeah, I've got you down there, first of all --

NORWAY:

Thank you, Madam Chair.

Einar Lunde of the Norwegian Telecommunications Authority.

First of all, I'd like to thank Canada for the invitation and the arrangement of this high-level GAC meeting. It is a very good occasion to address and highlight important issues from the government perspective with regard to management of critical Internet resources and the role of governments in a multistakeholder environment.



Norway fully supports the multistakeholder model.

The role of the GAC is to give advice on matters that concern governments and particularly where ICANN policies relates to local and international laws and international agreements and public policy aspects in general.

Norway, of course, supports the legitimate rights for all stakeholders to participate in ICANN. At the same time, governments represent their citizens and have the mandate to safeguard the public interests. Therefore, governments must participate in and take the lead in defining the public policy issues and ensuring the public interests.

To enable the governments to do our job properly, we need sufficient support for our work as we continuously seek to improve our working methods, our ways of communicating, and our preparation for the meetings in GAC.

We strongly believe that strengthening the GAC function and the capacity of the GAC that that directly supports the multistakeholder model.

Thank you very much.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much. And next on my list I have Denmark.

DENMARK:

Thank you, Madam Chair and thank you for inviting us here to Toronto, Canada. It has already been a great pleasure and a good meeting. You



also highlighted what the GAC has achieved, the advice on the gTLDs and the success rate there,

The conflict of interest, the IDN, and the compliance function. That is all good.

But we can see that the amount of work which is ahead of us is increasing. You also mentioned that yourself.

And I say in the same way as my Norwegian colleague said that it is important that we in the GAC -- we really work and have efficient working methods. I think that will be one of the key issues and the issue to be solved rather quickly. The organization framework is important for our work, if we should succeed in our public policy goal.

Also, by having an efficient organization and the way we are working it, I think that will also be much easier for newcomers, other countries to participate. And at least for Denmark, as a smaller country, it certainly will be helpful for us in the process.

So internationalization and multi-participation would be good. And, as I detected from my Australian colleague, how to do it, ICANN might be -- give -- sponsorships might give education -- we might, some of us which are participating in Azerbaijan in Baku, try to influence others to participate in the GAC work. We think it's important -- and the ICANN work.

Coming to suggestion what to include in the next review team is very inline with what Larry said.



Looking at GAC in the future, we have always been running back the decision trying to grab them and change them in the way which we think is appropriate looking for public policy eyes and glasses.

The idea of being involved earlier is important. It's the best way to succeed. And, of course, being able to influence also other stakeholders and come up with good ideas is always helpful.

Another subject which we hear, I think could be part of the next review team is that we can see now the gTLDs is coming. And there will be increasing money given to ICANN. We think that there should be much more transparency on the financial side within ICANN. And, of course, also, that ICANN should be more predictable and objective, say, in the working and what they're doing.

Thank you very much.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much for your comments. I would turn the floor now to Kenya.

KENYA:

Thank you, Madam Chair, I would like to thank Canada for hosting this high-level meeting. I wanted to commend ICANN for -- or rather to go back to the discussion regarding new gTLDs. I think the -- this round process of -- this round actually exposed a weakness in terms of participation from various regions. With only 24 applications coming from the Latin America and Caribbean region and 16 applications for new gTLDs coming from Africa.



Having said that, the GAC had had quite a number of discussions regarding developing countries participation and contribution to ICANN processes. And I must commend ICANN for having initiated a process whereby we have an African strategic plan now fully developed and under discussion. I'm very pleased to also notice that the Latin American and Caribbean region has already developed one. I tend to think this is a new dawn for ICANN, and I think it will be quite interesting to see how that pans out and to see how other regions take the same bottom-up approach to contributing to the overall ICANN strategy because it's actually quite a good process to follow. And I think in Kenya we've been following that, when it comes to how we develop -- we engage for example, the Internet governance forums where we begin at the national level with discussions that lead to face-to-face discussions and only unique issues that are identified from that using that bottom-up multistakeholder approach.

So I think it will be very interesting to see how that pans out, especially within the context of the second ATRT and the recommendations coming up in terms of participation and contributions from the developing countries and from, obviously, my region, Africa. Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much. And next on my list I have Brazil.

BRAZIL:

I'm going to use Portuguese language. I would, first of all, like to thank, on behalf of the Brazilian government, the Canadian government for this high-level meeting.



We have already mentioned many times and in different ways the significance of this multistakeholder model.

A question I have is what is the meaning of this multistakeholder model for different countries and for different regions? We all know that each country has a culture, a history, an economic condition of its own as well as different strategies. And, of course, this directly impacts the construction of this multistakeholder model. I would like to make a suggestion for future GAC meetings. The suggestion is as follows: I would like to share the different implementations of this multistakeholder approach or models at various countries so as to know about experiences, failures, successes, and implementations of this model at the various countries. I think that this sharing of experiences among different countries are and will be important for ICANN's organization so as to implement and value its own multistakeholder model. Thank you very much.

MARTA MORGAN: Thank you very much.

Next I have Japan.

JAPAN: Thank you, Madam Chair. As I mentioned this morning, Japan strongly supports the multistakeholder models. And, in order to maintain this model, I'd like to mention the one thing. We are a bit conscious of gTLD program.

Looking at 1,930 applications, there are apparent bias in areas and countries. Applications from Latin America countries, 24; from African countries, 17; and for Asia Pacific, 303. But there are many countries from which no application's filed. We know ICANN tried very hard, but ICANN must review the public relations process.

Our concern is that the implement of gTLD might bring in some application agent's special interest, which is not accountable and transparent.

If this kind of situation might take place, we will be faced with very difficult situations in the national Congress.

I am afraid that this might cause serious problem and that is to bring the rising tide of misleading ideas that the Internet governance should be delegated to the neutral organizations such as United Nations or so. We have to avoid this kind of misfortune, because this is not good for the future of the Internet.

So, ladies and gentlemen, we think GAC have to carefully follow the flow of gTLD service charge in order not to bring special inappropriate interest to some special parties. I hope ICANN and GAC review the first round process of gTLD for the second round. Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much for those comments.

I have Russia next on the list.



RUSSIA:

Thank you. Let me speak Russian.

Thank you for giving me the floor and for organizing this meeting. I'd like to stress the fact that we understand and recognize the uniqueness and the success of the multistakeholder model. We recognize the success of ICANN in governing and administering the Internet -- (language other than English) is doing a lot to develop Internet in its own country in order to abide by various international agreements. I would like to point your attention to some of the, let's say, architectural sides of ICANN. Looking at the general Internet governance and efforts aimed at it, we can look at the functions of IANA, at the role of the regulator, at the role of policy makers, and, finally, at solving various business objectives.

All of these various functions or roles we see them and tie them to the organization that is called ICANN.

You will agree with me when I say that this is a unique situation. I don't think that in any of our countries there is one organization that can play all of these roles in one. Therefore, I believe that we need to think about the fact that, in a multistakeholder model, we need to define the responsibilities of the main players, participants, governments to begin with.

We should probably define even more the objectives tied to structural or architectural objectives from others.

GAC is working very hard and very efficiently. And I would like to use this opportunity to express my appreciation for the work of GAC's chairman Heather Dryden, as well as all of its participants. However, we



do need to keep in mind that GAC is extremely busy with administrative work within ICANN. And so I think that another objective of today's high-level meeting would be to make it a regular meeting to have -- to assign it a -- an agenda and to concentrate its efforts on strategic efforts. Thank you very much.

(scribes receiving a language other than English)

MARTA MORGAN:

-- since I suspect we'll be close to when we were going to break. So after that, we'll take a -- well I've got -- so I see one more down there. Okay. Excellent.

And then we will pause and take some time to talk together about our -- about our messaging for our meeting with the ICANN Board.

So first of all, I will turn to Italy.

ITALY:

Thank you, Chair.

So first of all, I want to thank a lot the Canadian government to have organized this meeting.

And I recall the fact that this meeting was one of the recommendations of the review and accountability partner, and it comes after two years, when this report was finished in the end of 2010.



And I think that, first of all, this meeting, it looks to be a success. And this is very important.

Secondly, also, part of the success is connected to the fact that we have the new management of the ICANN. And so it is an occasion just to explain to the newcomer -- let's say, CEO in particular -- what are the problems at stake and to try to define an improved role of the GAC. This is very important.

Then let me say one thing that I noted in the speech of Fadi this morning. He said something that was never said in this way. He said that ICANN is a multistakeholder model led by the private sector, and this is something that was said many times before. And sometimes, some of the GAC members didn't like this stress on the leadership of private sector.

And this morning, Fadi said but all the stakeholders have the same level of importance in decision-making. And this is something that is very, very important, because certainly the GAC has improved his role. Also, the GAC together with the CEO will select the new review panel on accountability and transparency, and this is a very important role. And of course they will take care also of the users and not only the private sector and the government for this.

One thing is important, in any case; that we have to improve. ICANN model have to improve. But the decision-making model have to be saved, because ICANN is called to furnish public -- services of public utility. And we have to work together to understand each one better and to be able to respect the necessity of the implementation, especially for a program like the new gTLDs.

So I think this is something has to acquire a bigger value, and we have to report to our governments also the importance of the function of being members of the GAC.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you.

Egypt.

EGYPT:

Thank you, Madam Chair, and thanks again to the government of Canada for hosting this meeting, which again, as Italy highlighted, is one of the recommendations of the ATRT review team.

As we speak about what the second review team should also consider, I believe it is important that the second review team evaluates the impact of implementing the recommendations by the first Accountability and Transparency Review Team to ensure continuation and to figure out where improvement is needed, whether this is heading at the right direction.

The different stakeholders could also be surveyed whether this had a positive impact on their day-to-day work and how this really facilitated the communication. And out of experience, especially, from the recommendations that are GAC related, I think this is going to be -- this will shed some light for Accountability and Transparency Review Team



to start from. Of course in addition to any new topics that might be of interest.

Just to stress that the recommendations are not a checklist that we are striking through. They are more of a process that has to be experienced and practiced to ensure that it is working fine or needs further enhancement.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN: Thank you very much.

I would turn the floor over to the U.K.

UNITED KINGDOM: Thank you, Chair.

I want to comment on the issue of global outreach in the context of the next ATRT review.

This review we believe should examine how ICANN can be truly accountable to the global Internet community when there are absences from the table, if you like.

So I think there are three aspects to this. Firstly, there needs to be more effective outreach to nonparticipating countries. And if governments are not taking part in this committee, then it's quite likely that their Internet communities are not participating in the ICANN

model. The two go hand in hand, I think. That's important for ICANN strategy.

And I would add that existing representatives of countries can help in this respect through their regional engagement and participation in fora in advancing the benefits of taking part in the GAC.

Secondly, improving the quality and extent of input into the GAC deliberations. I think that is an important issue as well.

Thirdly, as I think was initially touched upon and -- underlined, I should say, rather than touched upon, by Australia, we should find and examine new ways of engaging governments, administrations and, indeed, their Internet communities in ICANN deliberations for those small island states and those states (dropped audio).

Sorry. Something went wrong with my mic.

Those states that find it difficult to resource their effective participation in the GAC and, indeed, in ICANN.

So I would strongly support the next review covering those issues.

Finally, I would support the proposal I think Denmark made that the review should include financial accountability of the organization.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much.

I now have Pakistan.

PAKISTAN:

First of all, I'm very thankful to government of Canada to organize 45th ICANN meeting and this high-level meeting.

As we know that ICANN is already accepting advice of the government world and Domain Name System and its policy formulation through GAC. Besides this forum today, the president of ICANN all also announced further remits to establish more or less with government of the world in order to obtain their input and support to resolve Domain Name System issues. I appreciate this announcement of the ICANN president.

Government of Pakistan also supports and appreciate the ICANN multistakeholder model and also following this model in Domain Name System and other ICT initiatives.

We also appreciate the ICANN IDN program because through this program, the Pakistanis who only speak local languages can easily communicate and interact with the global community. This program also promote the local content development.

I hope in future ICANN will welcome and give the weight to the advice of the government of the world, especially the developing countries and domain Name System, in its policy formation.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN: Thank you very much.

Is there anyone else who would like to speak before we move to our closed meeting?

Yes, Germany.

GERMANY: Yes, thank you, Madam Chair.

I also want to thank the Canadian administration for hosting this important reunion, and I think it is a role model for future activities in this sense for the GAC.

Just to be clear, also Germany supports a multistakeholder model. We support the idea of having a private sector-led environment for these kind of discussions, and we have a very strong interest in these issues. I just want to remark that we have the biggest registry, ccTLD registry, operated for DE, DENIC, and we have quite a lot of other industries in the registration market participating always in ICANN meetings. And so far, we are committed to this work and this multistakeholder model.

And also, from the civil society sector and At Large, Germany is quite committed to participate in I guess formulating a multistakeholder model. And as our colleague from U.K. mentioned, it is not only one part that can participate in this sense. You have to have industries, you have to have governments, and you have to have participation from other groups, like civil society.

Let me highlight the importance of the situation we are in. As other colleagues already mentioned, I think the situation we are in, it's a new gTLD program of ICANN, it's very important, and it's important for the success of the entire model. And, therefore, I really welcome the situation and would encourage everybody involved in the decision-making process to come to a solution that this model will prove to be very successful.

As I said, the discussion on gTLD is decisive in this respect.

Thank you very much.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much for that intervention.

I am going to recognize Uruguay, and that is going to be the last intervention that I'll recognize before we break.

URUGUAY:

Okay. So I will be -- I will speak very little, but in Spanish in order to be more precise.

First of all, I would like to thank Canada for organizing and hosting this event. Let me highlight a couple of remarks regarding the multistakeholder model. In Uruguay, the government, the academia, the civil society work together on policies and projects related to the Information Society. There is a council established by law that sets up an organizational unit that determines policies and priorities.

I believe that this is an example quite different when we talk about Latin America, and then we have the house of Internet where the multistakeholder participation happens at different organization levels. You have the ISOC, you have LACNIC, you have the TLD, and you have other organizations with international or multilateral projects. All of them are physically based in the same place.

So this allows you to have a certain level of interrelationship and interaction that also helps the mother organization to work within certain regional parameters.

In Latin America, there are several ongoing initiatives. There are several ministerial meetings scheduled for next year in order to come up with an agenda for the Internet Society, an agenda addressing all issues related to telecommunications.

So this seems to show an image of concerted action in the region as a whole. However, I believe that we still have a long way to go, as is the case in GAC, with the representation of the governments, the representation of all the countries so that we all have a presence in those meetings and in order to have an adequate level of knowledge about the topics that are discussed there, in order to professionalize the task that we do.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much.



Thank you for all of these contributions. I think we've had -- Many people around the table have spoken during this part of the meeting ask it's great to hear from all of you and I can really see some comment themes emerging.

I would like to ask now that any observers who are in the room who aren't members of the GAC or part of the high-level meeting, that we would like to move to a closed -- a brief closed meeting so that we can prepare for our meeting with the ICANN Board.

So if those of you who are observers could allow us to move to a closed meeting, that will be helpful. And I'll give people a few minutes to exit while we transition to the next part of our meeting.

(BREAK BEFORE CLOSED SESSION)



GAC Hi-Level Meeting - Meeting with the ICANN BOARD

MARTA MORGAN:

Could I ask the participants to start taking their seats, please.

Well, I can see everybody is keen to get going. That's the fastest I've had everyone in place for these sessions today. Welcome back to Steve Crocker and to Fadi Chehade and the ICANN board. I'd invite any ICANN board members who have joined us to take a seat at the table. We did, hopefully, clear out enough space for you. So, if there's anybody who still doesn't have a spot, please do come up and join us, if you can. It's been a really productive meeting today. I think I'd like to start this session off, Steve and Fadi and the ICANN board -- I'd like to start this session off by giving you sort of a high level summary of the issues that have been discussed today. And then focusing the discussion around two broad sets of issues -- one around globalization or internationalization and, secondly, around the next accountability and transparency review.

But what I can say, in general, is that the spirit in this room today has been extremely constructive and extremely positive. There has been a real appreciation for us for having this meeting. I think the meeting has been welcomed by many of the participants around the table. And I think they have brought to it a real spirit of constructive engagement to today's discussions.



There has been strong support around this table for ICANN and for the multistakeholder model and for the success that this model has demonstrated in building, developing, and securing the Internet and the benefits that it brings to our societies and to our citizens. There is a consistently expressed desire for ICANN to continue the work that's been started to develop accountability and transparency given the importance of the mandate and the task that is in ICANN's hands.

There is also a recognition that -- in governments, that we need to recognize the boundaries of ICANN, that for many countries other Internet issues are perhaps more important whether it's accessibility of the Internet or the development of Internet policy, and that ICANN has a specific and defined role that we need to participate in Internet governance but that there are boundaries around that role and it's not fully comprehensive.

There was a recognition as well of the need to strengthen the GAC, to strengthen our operations, our working methods, our efficiency, to strengthen our domestic support to our GAC members.

There was a -- we had a very interesting discussion this morning after you left about the policy development processes within governments that governments need to undertake in order to support the work that their GAC member does and the policy positions that they bring to the GAC and the development of multistakeholder models within countries and just the range of, not only stakeholders, but also government agencies and organizations that these policy issues touch upon. So, for every GAC member that's sitting at the GAC table has a complex



coordination and negotiation and policy development process back home that also needs to be supported.

And also recognition that we need to ensure, through those processes, that we, as governments, bring quality advice to the GAC.

So those were some of the general themes that came out during the discussion. And then, as for the recommendations and the issues that we thought we would focus on today in our discussion with you in terms of going forward and looking at ICANN and ICANN's role and the relationship between ICANN and GAC, they fall into kind of two buckets. And what I would suggest is that we start -- I'll give sort of a brief overview of both of them. But then we separate them and start with one and then the other.

And the two issues are globalization or, as you called it this morning, Fadi, internationalization. And the second one is issues that the GAC or that the high-level meeting is signaling are of importance, we believe, for the next review of the accountability and transparency review team.

On the globalization issue, I think there is a common view that there is -- that there's underparticipation by many countries and regions of the world in the first round of the gTLD. And that's demonstrated by the number of gTLD applications from various regions and the disproportionate weight of some regions in the first gTLD process.

Also, there are challenges for small countries. So -- to participate in the GAC, to participate in ICANN, both from a technical and logistical perspective, and also, obviously, their private sectors to participate in the gTLD. And some of this is being addressed through fellowships, for



example, to encourage participation here. And -- but there, I think there was a view around the table and many suggestions were made about the kinds of things that could be done to address these two issues, one being participation in the gTLD and the other being the challenges for small countries and the need for more support to encourage a broader representation of participation at the GAC and among countries that are less well-resourced and also to support those countries in their participation.

And so I think I'll just pause there.

And I would turn to my colleague from Kenya, perhaps, to elaborate a bit on the issues raised this morning on this front. And perhaps we can open it up for discussion with yourselves and with the other members of the board. And then, when we've exhausted that subject, we'll come back to the ATRT.

KENYA:

Thank you, Madam Chair. And I would like to thank the Canadian government once again for organizing and hosting this high-level meeting.

The new gTLD program exposed, you know, the weaknesses in terms of participation from developing country regions. But, at the same time, provided a very good opportunity to begin to question and to find out what the reasons were. And we are very pleased and commend the ICANN board and ICANN, generally, for having supported -- and especially the new CEO for having supported the development of -- the



fast African strategic plan. And we also note that the Latin American and Caribbean region has also developed theirs.

So it's a good beginning. And it's a good way to start to continue the bottom-up approach. And we hope that this will continue and probably see other regions doing the same.

So it may contribute to a global way of contributing to the broader ICANN strategy, which is a very important process, especially for our countries and also an important one towards -- to contribute towards building the multistakeholder model. In addition, another issue that we'd like to actually present when it comes to the issue of globalization is with the new proposal of the lottery approach toward the new gTLDs, beyond giving priority to IDNs, also again, looking at undeveloped, undeserved geographies during this round and also for the next round to ensure that the Latin American and the African region are not left behind. Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Would other participants at the high-level meeting want to comment on this issue before we ask the board for some comment? Recognize Australia.

AUSTRALIA:

Thank you, Chair. Just to build on the comments of Kenya a little, we certainly welcome the development of the African strategy and other initiatives which were outlined this morning. I just wanted to emphasize that there are a number of other countries that may



sometimes be in danger of being overlooked. And I draw the board's attention, in particular, to Pacific Island countries. There's quite a range of them. Some of them are extremely small. And they face a particular set of challenges both in terms of the technical challenges of, basically, embracing the Internet in their own jurisdictions. And it does seem to me that ICANN might consider perhaps a more overt technical assistance strategy of the sort which some countries in the region already provide some. But it does seem to me that ICANN could perhaps be more deliberate about that.

And also I think reference has been made to fellowships. I think that's a very good initiative and something which I think the board should quite deliberately expand on. Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Brazil.

BRAZIL:

So I'm going to speak in Portuguese. I would like to put emphasis on the words said by the representative of Kenya. And I would like to make a suggestion with respect to the prioritization for the domain names so as to ensure a geographical balance for these names. So the prioritization for these regions that have submitted less applications, would be a way to balance the geographical balance and to expand the participation of these regions with generic names and top-level domain generic names. Thank you very much.



MARTA MORGAN: Would anybody else like to intervene on this point? No? Then perhaps I could turn it over to Steve, Fadi, or your delegate on the board to comment.

STEVE CROCKER: Without any question we are extremely interested in globalization. And I take your point. I think globalization is a preferable term over internationalization.

The -- and translating that single thought into action is where all of the interesting work is. Expanding the number of top-level domains in the regions that did not send very many names in is certainly one approach. Having greater participation from countries in those regions is another.

There's -- there may be yet other things to do.

One thing that comes to mind as I listen to all this, just in terms of the participation, is that it's one thing to have -- to look at ICANN as the focal point. I look at ICANN as one of a family of organizations that tries to serve the community. And an area where we might have some further discussion is the role of regional organizations. We have extremely vibrant Regional Internet Registries, regional top-level domain organizations centered in Europe, LACTLD in Latin America, and comparable around the world and chapters in Internet society. And, of course, even within the -- within ICANN we have a -- the At-Large community as well as the GAC trying to provide participation in and engagement in a global sense.



It's -- it's a challenge, but in the most positive sense of a challenge, to see how best to allocate resources and to encourage participation. And the best participation is that that comes from the -- that springs up, that wells up from the natural inclinations of the communities that are there.

That does not -- those words don't translate directly into an action plan. For that we hired Fadi, who is far better at it than I am. Yeah. Let me pass it to you.

FADI CHEHADE:

There is a fundamental shift going on at ICANN. And the shift is to take responsibility for the space we are serving. Not just to sit in our Los Angeles office and say, "We're here. If you need us, call us." We have responsibility.

We can no longer sit back and not engage. We have to engage. So this morning I was very clear. And, if you noticed, there was a very small word under even my gTLD registry and registrar services, I described under that word -- and I'll post my slides for all of you to see -- the word was "growth." That part of our responsibility is to help regions grow.

And alone we can't do that. This must be done with partnerships. And Steve just listed a few of the partnerships we intend to proactively engage to build real growth and development.

We can't on our own do that across the planet. But we will work with partners to do that. We are committed to do that. And the partners include many organizations, including international organizations, including fellow Internet organizations -- ISOC and others. It includes



you as people directly concerned with the well-being and the progress of your own people. It includes civil society. And I'll give you, just as an example, what we just did in Africa was to go to Africa and invite Africa to do its plan. They gave us the roadmap. Our job is to make the roadmap work.

And, again, I would recognize the incredible embrace that we got from Minister Pilot in India when we met him in Budapest last week when he immediately said, "I will put in place a multistakeholder view of how India can work with ICANN."

And we're working to support him to make that happen. That's engagement. We're committed to that.

So on both points that you brought up, Marta, ensure there is proper participation. And there's support for more participation. We're committed to that. And we have both Sally Costerton and Tarek Kamel to ensure that we don't just say words, that next time we meet we show you this, hopefully, in numbers. That's what we need to do.

And then, secondly, on these challenges. Boy, I understand these challenges. If I watch what it takes, me, as someone who is fluent in English, even though it's the last language I learned, but I've worked in the English system, because it's not just a question of language. It's a question of understanding a system. And everything we do is built in a certain system that makes it very hard for people to participate, to come on board. It is incumbent upon us to translate not just the language but the system of engagement to a system that is understood by the people who need to participate. And we are also committed to that. And we look for the partnership with you to make that happen.



STEVE CROCKER: Let me ask our colleague Gonzalo Navarro from Chile to also intervene.

GONZALO NAVARRO: Thank you very much. My name is Gonzalo Navarro. I'm the chairman of the global relationship committee of ICANN. I'm considering that this is a globalized environment, and I'm going to add my comments in Spanish. So -- I will try. Because I'm from Chile, so we don't speak really good Spanish.

Thank you. At this time, I don't have much to add because we have said a lot, not only in the last few minutes but throughout the day and in the presentation that Fadi made and with the comments made by Steve, our deliberations in Prague or the meeting in Costa Rica this year. Undoubtedly, we have made a lot of progress.

I want to refer to this term, internationalization, that you've heard be mentioned several times in this meeting.

Personally, I believe that we should reflect it differently. Internationalization is not the adequate term. ICANN is already an international organization. What we are doing and what you have witnessed in the presentations that we heard today and in our discussions here is that that international presence can be improved and enhanced. And there are several tools being considered in order to enhance that global reach.

In that regard, the strategy that was put forward for Africa today -- it has just been presented in parallel to this meeting -- that is a strategy



conceived by the African people for ICANN and not by ICANN for the African people. And that is a good example of how we should work and how we should address this issue of globalization. Or a different word that we use in French, as Sebastien Bachollet likes to call it.

After Africa, Latin America implies also a similar effort. But these efforts cannot be made in isolation.

Africa and Latin America need to come up with a strategy. But this stems from the fact that for a long time they haven't had an adequate participation that is consistent with the talents and the commitment and with the efforts of the people who participate in those regions, whom I know very well, that they have participated not only in ICANN but in other settings.

This progress, in addition to a multiplicity of tools, will enable enhanced participation and more involvement.

I was thinking about the words that I could speak at this point, especially about Latin America because this is the region that I come from. Why is it important that organizations like ICANN reach out to a region? If you look at the new gTLD programs, you see 20 or 21 applications from the region. Some of them come from the business sector. Others have to do with territories. And this is a symptom of the little relevance that ICANN has in the region? No. I don't think so. ICANN is part of a number of instruments that serve the developing countries, Latin America, Africa. And that is the Internet.

That is not the most crucial part. But, undoubtedly, it is an element that can help us.



This effort of internationalization that is being made and that is being made by the -- by us, by the Internet community as a whole, this will allow us to make more progress. And we had a great summary made by the Kenya representative and also by the representative from Brazil. I invite the colleague from Brazil to reinforce, to strengthen the dialogue, given the important role that Brazil has played in the discussions on the Internet governance over the last 5 or 6 years. And I also encourage you to join us in these efforts. Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much for those comments. Are there -- now one thing I would note to the participants who have just joined us is it's a very large room. It's particularly hard to see the people at the far end of the table. So please wave. And, between myself and Steve and Fadi, we'll pick you up and keep a speaker's list -- keep a speaker's list going. Cherine Chalaby?

CHERINE CHALABY:

Thank you. The new gTLD program was mentioned earlier. And the comments made were absolutely right in terms of the participation from underrepresented countries.

One of the things we could tell you, specifically, is that we have made commitment to a second round of applications. But one thing for sure we're going to do is we're going to do some real serious reviews prior to launching the second round to learn from lessons of the first one. And, not only looking at things like trademark protection and other things, but one of the most important things is how to improve our effort to



solicit participation from those geographies which are underrepresented in the DNS. And, when we're going to do that, we're also going to publish a report of our work plan before we go forward with the second round. So you have our commitment that we will learn from the lessons of the first round, and we will take this into account before we launch the second round.

MARTA MORGAN:

I think it would be safe to say, on behalf of the participants at the meeting today, that that would -- that's very welcome news. That was a suggestion that had come up in our previous meeting. And I'm sure that there will be many participants here who will be very pleased to hear that. It's very responsive to the issues that have been raised and will put ICANN in an excellent position to respond prior to the next round and also to really assess what the issues have been. So congratulations on that. That's very positive news from our perspective.

Are there other either participants in the high-level meeting or members of the ICANN board that would like to intervene on this issue?
No. Okay.

So why don't we go on to the second bundle of issues that were raised at the high-level meeting today, which really are around accountability and transparency issues that participants have identified as priorities for governments for ICANN and the GAC to look at in the next accountability and transparency review?

I think there was a general feeling around the table that ATRT 1 had been extremely -- a very, very helpful process, had identified some very



practical recommendations vis-a-vis strengthening the GAC and strengthening the relationship between the GAC and the ICANN board, recommendations that have had tangible outcomes, particularly in terms of the way that GAC advice is transmitted to the board, is tracked, and the ICANN board has accountability for responding to GAC advice.

So I think that the view has been that this was a very useful process from governments' perspective, and they are looking forward to being able to raise some issues for the next review.

And I would turn first on this matter to Singapore, and then -- and then to Denmark to summarize the issues that were raised around the next ATRT.

SINGAPORE:

Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

As you said, in earlier high-level meetings we discuss the ATRT members and we took stock of the status of implementation.

We congratulate ICANN. We commend the commitment of ICANN in taking steps to implement most of the 37 recommendations. That is very encouraging signs.

Of course in the earlier set of ATRT, the ICANN recognized that the GAC should be engaged as often as possible in policy-making process of ICANN, but in the next phase of ATRT review, I think the meeting recognized that not only GAC should be engaged in the policy-making process of ICANN, but GAC should be engaged in as early as possible,



and also to be consulted by as many SOs and ACs as possible in the ICANN process.

We all know that currently the GAC only give advice to Board's policy-making decisions.

So in the next phase perhaps we would like to see GAC to be engaged as early as possible and as widely as possible in ICANN policy-making process.

Also, we feel that it is also important that in the next review, some of the something you need. So ICANN -- like, for example, IANA, the transparency accountancy, and those something you need perhaps should be strengthened to give confidence to other stakeholder in the ICANN in the Internet community.

So far, these are the internal working process of ICANN, how to strengthen ICANN operational efficiency, give confidence to government and other stakeholders.

Other important areas we recognize is, as we all know, Internet has outgrown its initial stage of -- initial role in the technical field. And, in fact, Internet is now so prevalent in the life of each of our citizens in the society, and two areas are important. The security and the level of trust of end user in using Internet. And perhaps in the next review, the ATRT, perhaps ICANN can look in the area to how to give confidence to governments and the users in ensuring that the security, the level of trust of Internet is properly governed and for the best interest of all.

So these are areas the high-level meeting feel that perhaps in the next review starting next year, ICANN can focus some attention in this area.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you.

I have Denmark next, and then the EU.

DENMARK:

Thank you.

We also think that the accountability and transparency process has been most helpful. Certainly it has been a good exercise. When entering into the next phase, of course, it's important to have evaluation and take stock and see what have happened.

As also was mentioned, from a government point of view, we are very interested to be in the process as early as possible. I think it can benefit all of us.

When you -- when ICANN make a proposal, it will be better that we can be engaged in an early stage so the process and the timeline can be shorter.

What I especially about focus upon is the financial transparency which we think is needed. Look at it from Dane's point of view, which I might take.

The process of the gTLD have been difficult, and it is still difficult. And if I, as government official, look at the situation in Denmark, industry cannot see what is in for them in the gTLD process.

The users (indiscernible), and we from the government side can see it's difficult.

And the meeting which I have had with representative for Danish industry, the word of is this process a money machine. And when something like that come up, then people, of course, question the process the organization set up. And that's why we think it's important to have much more transparency in the financial side.

Also, as the gTLD will give a big income, but there will also be a big expenditure. So it will be important to track the income and the expenses side and have real transparency in that way.

And as you said, Fadi, transparency and accountability should be in the genes of the DNA.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you.

>>

Thank you very much, Chair. First of all, we would like to congratulate the new CEO, Fadi Chehade, for the decision to change the reporting lines of the contractual compliance department to report directly to you. We definitely think this is a step in the right direction. We also

would like to signal, and it was touched upon by Denmark briefly, the need to ensure appropriate EU representation in this process at an early stage for the second review on accountability and transparency. And I just referred to the, we think, key participation of Fabio Colasanti, who was the Director General of DG INFSO, as some of you may know, and he was tied to this as an independent expert. I'm not saying that's the model we should use for this time, but just to signal very clearly that we would like to be involved at an early stage.

Thank you very much.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you.

Can I turn it to Steve and Fadi or other members of the ICANN Board?

STEVE CROCKER:

Good. So I'll say something, Fadi will say something, Chris, and anybody else who wants to chime in.

We're not quite done with the current ATRT, but it's moving along, and it -- some parts of it in very good shape and other parts are taking a bit longer. It's certainly been an educational process and a very healthy process.

And I'm frankly looking forward to the next round because it will be good to build on what's happened in the past.



A couple of points. On the question of engaging the GAC more broadly in the policy processes and engaging earlier in the process, let me offer a little bit of a perspective on this from where I've been sitting.

I've been now sitting on the Board in various capacities for an embarrassingly long time, ten years, and there's been enormous growth, enormous evolution in all parts, and most particularly in the GAC, in a very positive way.

One of the things I can tell you from not being part of the GAC is that a kind of ingrained sense of deference, that there is a very natural and specific sense that we, who are not part of the GAC, defer to the GAC in a number of matters and try not to intrude.

So when it comes to things like policy development processes or interactions with other parts of the ICANN community, I -- and again, I'm just speaking my own personal observations -- I think there's been a hesitancy to try to initiate that, but certainly a very deep willingness to respond.

I know that when I chaired the Security and Stability Advisory Committee, we were always delighted to receive an invitation from the GAC, and we would come and interact on the subjects that we knew something about, or that we thought we knew something about.

So any initiative from the GAC for greater participation across the spectrum of activities in ICANN I think will be well received and will be treated with great attention and response.



So I think the -- even just the articulation of the interest is already a significant step. The devil's always in the details, and so working out how to do this and getting some experience with it will be a positive thing that we can look forward to, but I think simply engaging and doing it will go a long way toward working out what that process ought to be.

I think I'll not keep droning on in my own voice and turn things over first to Fadi, then to Chris, and anybody else who wants to....

FADI CHEHADE:

Just a couple of comments on the ATRT.

I did say today that we must move the ATRT from being a set of checklists or bulleted items into something we live by at ICANN. And we will do that. It's something currently worrying me.

More importantly, more importantly, as we start the second ATRT review, what I'm trying to do is change the culture within ICANN from looking at the ATRT review as someone coming to tell us what to do and dragging us down to a perception that ATRT reviews and the outcomes of these is what gives us wings to fly.

It's what makes us a mature, reliable, global organization.

So I will do that. And I will do that from the beginning of the ATRT second review, and I will be there personally to start it and to shepherd it. And I will make sure that I manage this process as it should be managed.

So that's my commitment to you as the president.



The second thing on financial transparency, this is paramount, and as Denmark said, because the program is not simple, something new that's never been done before, to a degree, it is even more incumbent on us to make sure there is absolute clarity how every dollar we're spending is being spent at ICANN. And I will invite Cherine, my colleague on the board, who chairs our gTLD committee to say something on that. But we're committed to that. We will continue doing that. And as you know, we have separated the gTLD budget from the rest of ICANN in order to at least have that clarity. But my commitment to that is absolute.

And if at any time the GAC requires more clarity, more depth, more granularity at any level, we're committed to do that, I'm committed to show that.

STEVE CROCKER:

Thank you.

Chris and then Bertrand and then Cherine. Exactly.

Chris.

CHRIS DISSPAIN:

Thank you, and good afternoon.

I was actually on the original ATRT, the original team, so I had the experience of going through the process.

I just wanted to make a couple of points. The first is you talked about early engagement. Many of you who have been around the GAC will



know that, actually, in a sort of unofficial way, there are many examples of GAC early engagement in processes, mostly, to be fair, with the ccTLD community rather than with the gTLD community. But it does -- it does happen.

And I would ask you to be very clear about whether you're talking about early engagement formally -- in other words, you want a formal process for early engagement -- or whether you're talking about mechanisms to enable you to engage, which are not quite the same thing.

The other point that I would make on this is there's a tendency to get stuck with reviews, a tendency to get stuck waiting for reviews. There is no reason why things like working on improved engagement have to wait for a review. They can just happen in general conversation and we can just talk about those and get them done.

So again, we should remember that improvement is not just review driven. It's day-to-day driven.

And my last point would be to simply also remember that there is often a tendency to lump things into reviews. And the ATRT is a review of accountability and transparency in ICANN, not a review of ICANN.

There are plenty of other processes by which ICANN is reviewed.

Thank you.

STEVE CROCKER:

Bertrand.



BERTRAND DE LA CHAPELLE: Thank you. I would have a tendency or a desire to do it in French, and I struggle with the word "accountability" so I'm going to do it in French Canadian using accountability.

What I would like to highlight is that the Affirmation of Commitment meant a significant change in the system of accountability of ICANN, particularly because we shifted from an accountability regarding to only one government, to one speaker, to a review system that shows the accountability of ICANN with respect to the whole of the community through the various mechanisms, various review mechanisms.

This change has been key, and it contributed a lot that now it's part of our daily lives. But it was key when it was introduced to develop the internationalization of the organization.

I would like to highlight and recall that the chair of the advisory committee is very important in nominating the members of the review team. It's a very important role of GAC, through the GAC's chair, and this is part of a direct participation of GAC in the ability mechanisms of ICANN.

The second element, and I would like to complete what Chris have said, is that the reviews of the Affirmation of Commitments are just but one element within a continuum.

ICANN and ICANN bylaws includes some other systematic mechanisms to review each structure and each substructure within the organization. The risk is to multiply the reviews one after the other and to keep on doing reviews.

In many cases, this organization is an organization that continually evolves, has developed over the past year, and now it is facing a landmark.

I would like to emphasize that one of the thoughts and one of the discussions that is being held and we'll articulate with this ATRT, there is also review of GNSO that should take place next year, and the impact of the implementation of these new gTLDs on all the structures and processes of ICANN. And without giving any further detail about this, I'll urge you so that in the following months I may receive the thoughts of GAC members about what may be the forecasted consequences to prevent new gTLDs in future years and how this will develop in next year. The presentation of idea of the multistakeholder model was the fourth strategical orientation. Being this in the medium terms will not prevent us from thinking of it in a deeper fashion.

STEVE CROCKER:

Cherine. Thank you.

CHERINE CHALABY:

Cherine Chalaby. I would like to talk in my capacity as head of the Finance Committee and pick up on the comments made by Fadi in terms of our accountability and transparency; particularly the comment made by my colleague and the concern about the new gTLD being a money machine.

The comments I'd like to make is the money we collected from the new gTLD, we are not the beneficiary owners. We are only the guardian of



this money, and you have our absolute commitment, this money is separate, is ring-fenced. It's going to be monitored and reported on for everyone to see.

The other thing we're going to do is a multi-year focus for the new gTLD program, and we are moving forward to coming to a point where we start reporting to the community and posting a quarterly report where everyone can see every time that's being spent.

So that's our commitment to accountability and transparency for the community.

Thank you.

STEVE CROCKER:

Excuse me, I'm going to take the privilege of augmenting these comments.

The transparency and accountability of the funds entrusted to us for the gTLD program is something that we take quite seriously, as Cherine has said. In addition to all of the points that Cherine has made, one of the things that I think is also very important is as the program evolves, there will necessarily be reassessments of some of the assumptions or the experience will not necessarily match precisely what the original plan was. This is normal.

What I think is absolutely vital is that in our reporting, we not only tell you what is the current state but to connect the dots and tell you what the changes were and why those changes existed so that there is an

understandable and proper line of responsibility as part of our accountability and transparency.

And this is something that I personally feel very strongly about and have made -- put strong pressure internally.

I know that Cherine feels equally strongly about it. He has the very powerful joint role of chairing both the Finance Committee and the gTLD committee, and we have quite strong support from the CFO, from Xavier Calvez.

So I'm looking forward to being able to provide very, very strong responses with respect to the transparency and disposition of these funds.

MARTA MORGAN: Thank you very much.

Yes, Egypt.

And the U.K.

EGYPT: Thank you, Madam Chair. Just a quick update on the work of the working group this week.

We already had a very fruitful discussion on the early engagement of the GAC within the PDP on Sunday, and we're committed to continue this discussion online. This is particularly a very important recommendation of the ATRT, and it involves different parties: the GAC,



the Board, other SOs and ACs. So we'll try to take this online and we'll be reporting back as soon as possible.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you.

I have the U.K. and Mexico wanting to speak next.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Thank you, Chair. Thank you for the opportunity for this discussion with the Board on the way forward and some of the critical issues that we all face as a joint community of stakeholders.

I just wanted to come in at this point with regard to the next review and the financial issues to underline that the support I expressed for this earlier on was with regard generally to the financing of the organization, so not limited to the monies that have come in with regard to the new gTLD round.

So what I have in mind, also, is who is contributing to the funding of the organization, the position of the gTLD registries vis-a-vis the country code registries and how all this budgeting, income, allocation of benefits and resources is established and the financial planning processes and so on.

So I just wanted to make clear that, quite understandably, the discussion that we've just had is focused on the new gTLD round, but I think it's important and critical for the organization that the whole

financial and funding and dispersal of resources environment we're working in are reviewed.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you.

Mexico.

MEXICO:

Thank you, Madam Chair.

If you allow me, I want to speak in Spanish.

As you mentioned before, Madam Chair, at the beginning of this session, Mexico fully supports the multistakeholder model that has been developed at ICANN. From our point of view, this new review of transparency and accountability will be an additional contribution and I think it will be stronger than the first one because we will consolidate and strengthen up this model.

As we said before, we think this is a very strong basis to move forward to globalize ICANN, provided that Internet has been represented and is representing certain attitudes.

So we think it's urgent to maintain this review team as it was made in the original team with representation of the various regions of the world. And we are able to contribute as much as possible to strengthen this model and to allow this model to move forward.



MARTA MORGAN: Thank you for that intervention.

I have an empty list.

Are there others who would like to speak either from the high-level meeting or from the ICANN Board?

I'll turn it to Fadi.

FADI CHEHADE: Just a quick note on the comment from the United Kingdom.

Our entire budget is published on our Web site. Everything we get, everything we spend, its sources published, and we will maintain that.

What I commit to you that I did this morning, and it may have been just a detail so I want to emphasize it, one of the difficulties I had coming in as CEO of ICANN is to see the budget in a -- what we call, at least on the financial side, upside down a little bit. I see a very departmental budget now, so I can tell you how much we're spending on I.T., but I'd like to be able to tell you how much we're spending on every specific project at ICANN.

So I'm turning the budget upside-down right now. That's going to take us probably six to nine months, but by the end of this exercise, you will be able to see exactly what is being spent on every initiative at ICANN. This way, there's full accountability and visibility to that.

So I appreciate your comments, and I support them, and I'm committed to them.

STEVE CROCKER:

Let me add, I think I also heard from the intervention from the U.K. a request to examine the sources of revenue and the financial underpinnings of ICANN, which perhaps, to my ears, are quite tuned in a particular way, but that suggests the favorable outcome of greater contribution from the U.K. and other members, which we would look forward to quite a lot.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you.

So just to wrap up on this issue, I think -- I think what I'm hearing here is that there are a number of mechanisms and opportunities underway for some of the issues that have been raised by the high-level meeting to be taken on board by ICANN and a general spirit and willingness and openness to look at these issues, some of which have already been anticipated by ICANN, by the Board, and for which mechanisms have already been put in place and GAC input is welcome.

Our intention following this meeting would be to prepare a Chair's report which will highlight the issues. And I take the point that was made that the ATRT is not the venue for all of them, and that it should be to the chair of the GAC working with the Board by which venue and which means should each of these issues be addressed.

I think the globalization issue is a particularly good example given Fadi's remarks this morning and intent to really embed globalization or internationalization in the fabric of everything that ICANN does.

So there may be some specific recommendations that have come out of the high-level meeting but that could be taken on board in different ways and through different processes.

Similarly with respect to the review of the gTLD and what it means for all aspects of the organization and for the next phase would be a place where some of what the high-level meeting has signaled is a priority could be taken on board.

So with that, I think this has been a very fruitful discussion of the key issues that were raised to the meeting today.

Are there any other issues that anyone would like to raise?

Oh, Bertrand, over to you.

He asked me to ask if there were any other issues, and he's apparently got one.

BERTRAND DE LA CHAPELLE: Yeah, thank you, Marta.

I just wanted to take the opportunity of the presence of many governmental representatives here to broaden the scope a little bit, because I understand this is something that you've been discussing; i.e., the fact that ICANN is a component in an ecosystem that deals with governance issues.



ICANN, with other entities like IETF, W3C, IRRs, the root server operators and so on, is part of an ecosystem of a particular layer which is the logical layer of the Internet. But there are many issues related to the governance of the Internet which -- or governance on the Internet which, as Steve was mentioning before, was not within the remit of ICANN.

ICANN is a participant in the global discussion and an actor in the global discussion, but some of those issues have to be addressed in a multistakeholder manner in other spaces. And you know, for those of you who have followed the World Summit on the Information Society, that it created another process called the Internet Governance Forum.

I want to take the opportunity of usual presence here to highlight how complementary those two exercises are. And in as much as you devote growing effort in the environment of ICANN, and ICANN is developing as much as possible this interface and making it a tool for all actors, including governments, to address issues related to this technical layer, the logical layer of the Internet, the IGF is a space that requires the involvement of governments to discuss issues that are related to other themes. It can be freedom of expression, it can be privacy, it can be many other topics.

And so I want to take the opportunity to encourage those of you who will be participating in the IGF in Baku in a couple of weeks to interact with us over there. Some of us are going to be there. There will be an open forum for ICANN. But it is much broader than ICANN issues.



And this call or this appeal is actually that in as much as in your work here in the GAC within ICANN you strive to develop your procedures, get better support, get better capacity to work and do work.

The IGF and the secretariat of the IGF and the process that the IGF is also a tool for you to use, and support for this other component of the multistakeholder approach is something that is clearly complementary.

And so I encourage all of you to hopefully participate in the IGF in Baku, and I hope to see some of you over there.

Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you. That was a theme that I touched on briefly today, and that was touched on briefly, but a very helpful comment to position the work of ICANN within the work of many other organizations.

And I had Denmark who wanted to comment on this point.

No? No.

I misread.

Does anyone want -- Yes.

>>

Thank you, Madam Chair. I didn't want to comment on that. I wanted to come in on an entirely separate issue, if I may.

Shall I proceed? Yes. Okay. Thank you.



But my point -- the point I am about to make was prompted, actually, by the presentation by Olivier Crepin-Leblond over lunch, the chair of the ALAC, and that is the importance of hearing the voice of youth. I think in every multistakeholder forum with responsibility for Internet issues, we should be hearing how young people are viewing the Internet.

They are the next generation of users, and we're seeing some successful exposure to the voice of youth in the Internet governance fora in the global IGF. And the U.K. has been taking the voice of youth to the global IGF. In EuroDIG, the European dialogue on Internet Governance Forum, that was a very impressive presence of youth in Stockholm back in June, which really, actually, for policy makers really brought us up. We were quite -- we were very impressed by what young people have to say, that perspective on the Internet, how it should be developed, how it should evolve, and how it should be governed. And I wonder if we ought to flag up at this opportunity how ICANN should actually take into account the importance of engaging youth, reaching out to them, and bringing them into some of the discussions that ICANN is facilitating with regard to the evolution of the Internet. So let me just flag that as a thought as we look ahead to embrace the next generation of the users. Thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you. Now, I don't see -- I see one person possibly stretching, but I don't see anybody waving at me. Were you waving or stretching?
Waving, okay.

All right.

African Union Commission.



AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION: No, actually, thank you very much. Since I have the floor, now I have to -- actually, I was consulting with the South Africa at issue. And, anyway, our French is a little bit better.

Madam Chair, members of the GAC, thank you for allowing me to be here. Once again, I would like to show my appreciation for all the work that has been done so far and all the actions that have been taken with regard to Africa.

The high-level meeting that has taken place has been useful, and I'm sure that it will be even higher level meeting in the future. On the African side, we will make sure that our representatives are involved in the discussion of the Internet governance issues. As I said this morning, this topic appears to be extremely important for us, and our representatives should participate in those discussions. We are at your disposal. We are at the disposal of the -- the continent is at your disposal to work with you with the GAC in order to jointly materialize the goals of engaging Africa as much as possible.

I also support the remarks made by the U.K. representative regarding the involvement of youth. It is true that Africa is not so strongly present in the Internet. But this could also represent an advantage because our youth could begin from the sound basis here with the advantages and the benefits the Internet could offer. So I second his motion. We need to involve all the youth around the world and also the African youth. Thank you for your attention.

LESLEY McCONNELL:

Thank you, Gia. I just have some general comments, if that's okay. I just had some general comments, if that's okay at this stage. I'm Lesley McConnell with the New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Since this is the first opportunity to take the microphone, I'd like to, on behalf of New Zealand, congratulate our Canadian hosts both on the success of this high-level meeting and also for the work of the GAC through Heather Dryden and her chair -- her role as chair.

So I guess, echoing the contributions of many colleagues from around the table, New Zealand is also a very strong supporter of the bottom-up multistakeholder model represented by ICANN. We appreciate the positive and constructive discussions today. We've consistently contributed to the work of GAC seeing it as an important contributor on behalf of the government to the world through the work of ICANN. We, like others, wish to ensure that the GAC is a strong advisory group supported by clear advice from domestic governments.

But we've also shared the concern of others that the ICANN itself has been criticized as not being sufficiently representative of all Internet users. These criticisms have resulted, as we know, in moves in various circles to challenge ICANN as an authority to carry out its work. Perhaps it's worth reflecting that ICANN is now a mature organization with its 15th birthday next year.

So, therefore, we welcome the recognition by new CEO, Fadi, that there are, indeed, some challenges for ICANN. And, likewise, we welcome your intention to tackle those systematically.



We very much appreciated your presentation this morning, in particular as the discussions have reflected the recognition of the need for more globalization of the operations and presence of ICANN and from improved internal operation and management processes. Both are very important.

So we've been heartened to hear both this morning and yesterday in the GAC that the board and CEO recognize the need for improving the interactions of the GAC with other ICANN constituencies. We acknowledge that this is not going to be straightforward. It will require work on the part of ICANN and various constituency groups as well as the GAC itself. But recognition of the need is the first step in finding a solution. So we feel confident that ICANN is moving in the right direction. We've made important progress. The discussions today have usefully shown colleagues to see clear work areas for progress. And we look forward to continuing to work through the GAC and to contribute to the important work of ICANN. So thank you.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much for those comments. And I'm going to use the prerogative of the chair and the fact that we are, basically, running out of time to say that those will be -- unless you've got something very important to say -- very short to say? We've been working you guys pretty hard today. And I do want to get you out of here on time.

GEORGE PAPAPAVLOU:

Yes, I'm George Papapavlou from Greece. I will be very brief. I think the circumstances of extremely positive in the sense that ICANN has an



extremely high quality leadership at this point in time. I must say that I was impressed by Fadi's presentation this morning. Steve Crocker, of course, is a symbol of ICANN; so I don't have to say anything good about him. But the combination, I think, is an ideal combination. I know the members of the board who -- most of them I know, but especially those that are European. And I know their quality. So I think the circumstances are excellent. I simply hope that we, in the GAC, will also be able to go a level up in our own performance and meet the challenge and make the best out of this cooperation.

MARTA MORGAN:

Thank you very much for those comments. Steve or Fadi, before I wrap up the meeting, would either of you like to make any final remarks?

STEVE CROCKER:

Very briefly. As I said, at the opening, we know how much work goes into this and in preparation and long lead time. And, as Fadi said, this probably wasn't on your plan for the year when you started.

I don't think we could have asked for more. This is really substantive and very healthy. I've been learning the words of diplomacy. And I think we have not just a success but a great success here, which is quite heartening.

We're here for you. We're here to serve, and we are here to participate. And we're energized and thrilled with the -- your presence and your support. And we are keen -- absolutely keen to engage in all of the issues that you've raised.



I'll close with a few words from Fadi, here. No? I took his words away.

Thank you all. Thank you all. It's -- it's great. I see around the room many old friends, and I see many new faces. This is just excellent. Let's do it again.

MARTA MORGAN:

And thank you to Steve, Fadi, and the board for your very constructive participation today and to all of the participants at the high-level meeting. It's been a really good day. It's been our first ever high-level meeting, and I think we can say that it's been a success. And I appreciate all of your support as chair during the day to make it a success. Because it really, it's about -- it's about you and the positive contributions that you brought to the table.

There's a reception at 6:00 in the Marine Room. And I know that many of you are just really keen to get talking to one another informally. So, with that, I will bring this meeting to a close and wish you well and hope that you enjoy the rest of your evening. Thanks very much.

